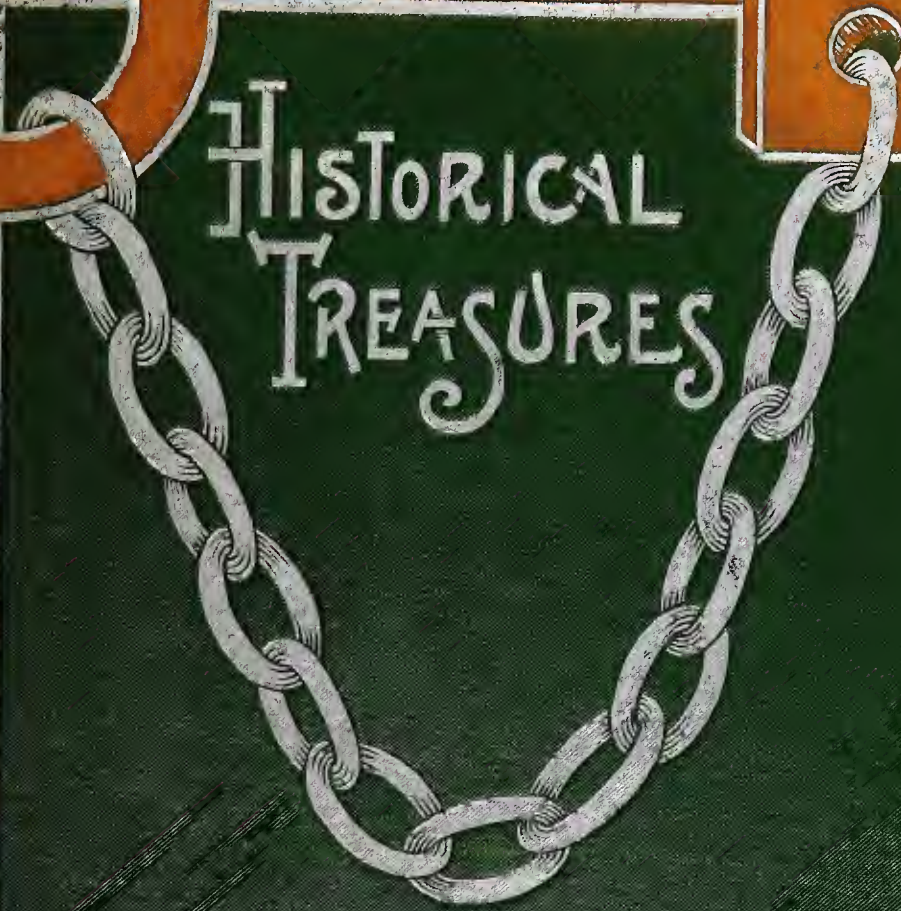


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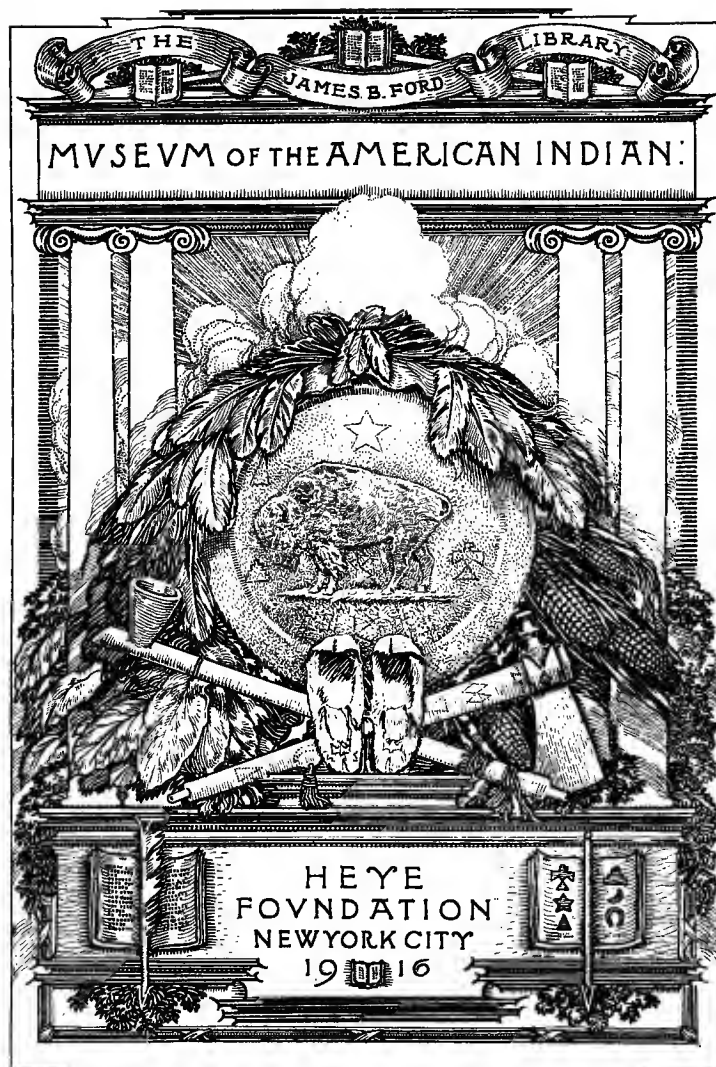
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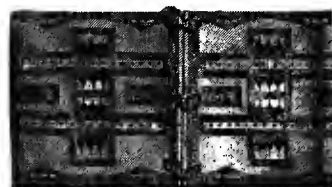


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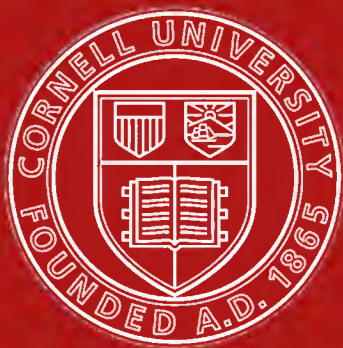
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Flateyjarbók

THE FLATEY BOOK

AND RECENTLY DISCOVERED

VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS

Concerning America as Early as the Tenth Century.

*DOCUMENTS NOW PUBLISHED FOR THE FIRST TIME, WHICH ESTABLISH BEYOND
CONTROVERSY THE CLAIM THAT NORTH AMERICA WAS SETTLED
BY NORSEMEN FIVE HUNDRED YEARS BEFORE
THE TIME OF COLUMBUS.*

*Sagas that Describe the Voyages to, and Character of, the New Country, and Letters
from several Popes directing Bishops in their Government
of the Church in the Western World.*

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1906



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THE FLATEYJARBOK

THE FLATEY BOOK MANUSCRIPTS.



STEPHEN HANSEN (Stephanius), who edited Saxo in 1644 and served as Royal historian in Denmark, died in 1650. Upon his death Frederick the Third appointed the Icelandic Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson to succeed him as Royal Danish Historian. Brynjulf was born at Holt, Iceland, in 1605 and died in 1675. He declined to accept the post of honor offered him, as he was indisposed to abandon various other literary works on which he was engaged; but he promised the king to do what he could to collect manuscripts and other monumental works in Iceland. This agreeable duty was accordingly assigned to him.

One of the first acts of the Bishop was to request all people residing in his diocese who owned manuscripts to turn them over to the King as a gift or for pay, either the original or a copy thereof. Many valuable manuscripts were secured in this way, but the most important as well as the most beautiful one was a magnificent parchment, of large folio size, which was owned by Jonas Torfason. Jonas Torfason resided on Flatey (Flat Island), a fertile island in Breijdaford, where Bishop Klæng of Skalholt had established a cloister in the year 1172. This cloister was in 1184 removed by Klæng's successor to Helgafell, on the coast of Iceland. The owner was utterly unwilling to part with this parchment, until the bishop made a personal visit and appeal to him. As a result of this visit Jonas Torfason made a present of the parchment to the bishop, whereupon the latter in return exempted Jonas from paying ecclesiastical taxes on his land.

From the house of its owner the manuscript got the name Flateyjarbok, that is, the Flat Island Book. Presumably the manuscript had been in the possession of the Jonas Torfason family for some time; for the Saga of Olaf Trygvason, published at Skalholt, in Iceland, in 1688, contains an appendix copied from an old document, the date of which could not be later than the close of the 15th or at the beginning of the 16th century. At the end of this old document it is stated that Olaf was King when the Flatey book was written, in 1387. From this we draw the conclusion that the parchment was known by this name before it came into the hands of Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson. On

the other hand it could not have been written in the Flatey cloister, as this had been moved long before and at the date mentioned was Helgafell cloister.

The parchment itself contains satisfactory information in regard to its origin both as to authorship and locality. On the first page we read: "The owner of this book is Jon. Hakonson." The work, which comprises 1700 folio pages, contains a variety of matter almost equal to a scrap book. The first pages introduce songs, followed by a historical description of how Norway was settled. At the conclusion of this account occurs personal reminiscences of Erik Vidforle and Olaf Trygvason, with short stories in which these two characters have a part. Thereupon follows the Saga of Olaf Haraldson the saint, with short stories, and the Saga of the Jarls of the Orkneys. Succeeding in regular order are Sagas of Kings Sverra Hakon, the old, and the latter's son Magnus. Next following is a short story of Einar Sakkason, of Greenland, and of Helge, and Ulf the bad.

Finally come the annals of the creation of the world down to our time. The priest Jon Thordson wrote the story of Erik Vidforle and both the Olaf Sagas; but the priest Magnus Thorhalson wrote what follows and also what goes before, and revised the whole, thus dedicating the work: "May God Almighty and the Virgin Mary bless both the one that wrote and the one that dictated!"

As the author of this dedication states that the annals written by the priest Magnus Thorhalson went down to the time of writing, he must have been a contemporary of the writers of the manuscript. The annals end with the year 1395. Thus we have an exact statement in regard to the time when the parchment was completed and we also have in the document itself perfect evidence as to when it was begun. In one of the first stories we read: "Hakon's son Olaf was King when this book was written and 1387 years had passed since the birth of our Lord Jesus Christ." This parchment was originally bound in a single volume, but is now in two volumes, for easier handling.

Selected from these are pages bearing upon the Greenland discoveries and Vinland settlement which are reproduced and translated in this work. They contain the story of Erik the Red's discovery and settlement of Greenland, of Bjarne Herjulfson's glimpses of America on his way to Greenland, and the voyages by Leif, Thorvald, and Thorstein Erikson, and also of Thorfin and Gudrid.

The Flateybook parchment is kept in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, where the writer has repeatedly seen and carefully examined it. It is one of the most beautiful manuscripts, on parchment, to be found anywhere. It is

written by a master of penmanship, and the initials, as the reader will see, are rare examples of the penman's art.

The other manuscript which tells us of the Vinland voyages is the so-called Hauksbook, giving the story of Thorfin Karlsefne. This equally exquisite parchment is preserved in the so-called Arna-Magnæan collection in Copenhagen, which is a part of the Copenhagen University Library. The date of this manuscript is not older than 1299, or later than 1334. Hauk Erlendson died this latter year and there is substantial evidence that the manuscript was written partly by him and partly by his scribes, the parchment showing at least two other penmanships besides Hauk's, from whom an autograph letter is still preserved.

The Hauksbook takes its name from the powerful and distinguished Norwegian who lived in the early part of the 14th century. His father was Erlend Olafson the Strong, who had served as lawman and sysselman in Iceland, and whose death occurred about 1312. Hauk's mother was an Icelandic woman. In the year 1295 he was chosen lawman in Iceland, but about 1299 he moved to Norway where he held the office of lawman for a number of years. In 1302 he became a member of the King's cabinet; in 1304 he was Knighted, and subsequently he made a number of voyages to Iceland on missions for King Hakon. In 1319 he was one of the Norwegian representatives who concluded a treaty of union between Norway and Sweden, making Magnus Erikson King of both countries. He died in Bergen, Norway, about the year 1334.

This Hauk Erlendson took a deep interest in Norse history and literature, and as a scholar he rendered most valuable service by making excellent and highly critical copies of laws and Sagas. Some of these are still extant in the so-called Hauksbook preserved in the Arne-Magnæan department of the University Library in Copenhagen. This choice parchment contains the Landnamabok, the Kristnisaga, the Saga of Thormod Kolbrunarskald, the Thorgeirs Saga, parts of the Skjoldunga Saga and of the Trojamama Saga, a Norse version of Merlin's Prophecies and, what is of special interest in this connection, the account we give in this volume in facsimile of Thorfin Karlsefne's voyage to Vinland. It will thus be seen that this precious manuscript dates back to the beginning of the 14th century.

Publication of these thoroughly authenticated documents, with translations, must compel acknowledgment of the truth of the claim that during the 10th and 11th centuries Norsemen discovered and visited a great extent of the eastern coasts of North America. These documents will doubtless also lead to the conviction that for four centuries, immediately following the discovery, in-

tercourse between Greenland, Iceland and Vinland was never entirely discontinued. The main fact is certain and undisputable. On the other hand, there are in them, as well as in all other ancient writings, certain portions of the narrative which are obscure, and which it will devolve upon future scholars to clear up. On this account we think we render a very important service in publishing the original sources of information, viz., the ancient manuscripts themselves, so that all may have the opportunity to consult them and to form their judgment as to the accuracy of the interpretations given. The evidence presented in this work proves beyond dispute that the coast of North America was discovered in the latter part of the 10th century, immediately after the discovery and settlement of Greenland by the Norsemen, and that this coast was visited repeatedly by men in the 11th century, and likewise by colonists and exploring expeditions in the 12th and 14th centuries.

But even this is not all. These Northern antiquities also show that Christianity was introduced in America, not only among the Norsemen, who settled in Vinland and other places, but probably also among the natives, that the Norsemen found there.

Finally there is a chain of evidence making it highly probable that Columbus had knowledge of the Norse voyages and was guided by this knowledge on his ever-memorable voyage in 1492.

With regard to traces of the residence and settlement of the Norsemen on this side of the Atlantic in the 10th and succeeding centuries, we may content ourselves for the present by referring the reader to the facts as stated in the Vinland Volume of *Norœna*. The matter will doubtless never cease to be a subject for interesting study and investigation by both European and American scholars.

In the meantime our text books on American history will continue to tell our school children of Bjarne Herjulfson, the first European whose eyes beheld the New World. Our sons and daughters will be taught that Leif Erikson was the first white man who turned the prow of his ship to the west and landed upon the shores of this vast continent; nor shall Thorvald Erikson, the first European, and the first Christian buried beneath American sod, be forgotten. We shall not forget Thorfin and Gudrid, who established the first European colony in the western hemisphere, nor their infant son Snorre, the first child of European blood to open his eyes in the New World.

RASMUS B. ANDERSON.

reðu hni vauð. son hñ þ ap iadn t illðz þ viga túb þa v vñða
 býgt illnd þa buigu þýttar dæmng a hoñstrond þar andaðe
 æ þa. ænt þeb þa þoshilld doct fozud z þbiang bñvar bingu
 æ þa æti þbiugñ hni haub dællbi vednt ænt þa noyð z bio
 a ænebbfodn hni uatthozne son ænt z þñllatn hñ leþu en
 ept uig emntþf saurt z holmgung hrapnñ uatn ænt gr bt
 os hauba dal þoz hñ uestu al hñeida p. z bio f orney aæurebt hñ le
 ði þgeñi settaðbt z nadice hñ ballade t. það ap gðuzst dælluz
 haudæz nñ þ þgeñi tñ tóg f logu orñ. ænt þgmñ þ ueitn ænt æt
 mæli z ei mlpz os lumenj z lym hñanz os ætþa p. z þbiugñ uplñ
 son. þñ þgeñingñ uatn lymur þozd æltu z þgeñu os hñtæn dal
 ænt uatn lebr a fnef þge bio ænt þa leþu lñt hapt f ænt uoge
 ænt er hñat hñm þolgdu þa stññ hñm vñ vñ eñlat ænt lögðe
 þ æt hñatðe æt leita lant þet æt Gñnbuññ son ulþf kœbu la
 æt vab uestu mñ hapt þa æt hñ þa gñnbuññ lœr. buetz hñ ap
 æt mñu leita al vñatñia æt hñ þynde lñdt. ænt. siglæ mñatñ
 gðatñ iðli hñ þa lñt z kom uatn æt þ þar lœm hñ ballade mñd
 iðbul la hœtær mñ hlæfær hñ þoz þa það lñd mñ lñdmu æt
 leita æt þan vñ bñðtand lñdt hñ uat hñ þýttu uet f ænt
 æt nœr mñd hñie eñtñ lögð mñ uoyt ept þoz hñ t ænt p. z
 tób fœr þar buatñ hñ þoz f lym f hñma uestu uñygd z ap
 uñda gñep. hñ uat andu uet f holmñ uet hñtþuñ gñpue
 hñ þa lñt lñmænt þoz hñ t illðz z kom lœpe mñ f hñeida p. hñ
 ballade lñdt fœr hñ hapt þundt gñentñ þæt hñ buat f mñu
 þýtt mñ þngat er lñdt hñ ut ænt uat ænt mñ uetñ e vñ
 lñmænt ept þoz hñ æt bñgia lñdt hñ bio f hñatñ hñl f ænt þæt
 lñt lñgia þund mñ æt æt lñma lñmænt ænt vauð þoz æt hñ
 gñt gñentñ þa þoz hñ lœp þygd tóg lœpa os hñeida p. z bñ
 þ æt þngatñ buomuzst vñ þngat lym vab æt æt lym tñn
 ænt þ uat vñ uetñ þy æt lñm uat lögæm ænt a

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

rekr hinn rauðe, son hans, foru af Jadrí til Islandz, fyrir víga sakir. Þá var víjda/
byggt Island. Þeir biuggu fyrst at Draungum/ a Hörnnistrondum. Þar andaðiz/
st Þorualldr. Æirekr fek þa Þorhilldar, dottur Jorundar ok Þorbiargar knarrar bringu,
er þa atti Þorbiornn hinn haukdælski. Redast Æirekr þa nordan ok bio
a Æirekstodum hía Uatshornne). Son Æireks ok Þorhilldar het Leifr. En 5
eftir víg Eyiulfs saurs ok holmgaungu Hrafnz uar Æirekr gerr brot/
or Hauka dal. For han uestr til Breida fiardar ok bio j Óxney a Æirekstodum. Han le-
di Þorgesti setastokka ok nadi æigi; han kallade til. Þadan af gerduast deilur ok
bardagar með þeim Þorgesti, sem segir j sögu Æireks. Stýrr Þorgrims son ueitti Æireki at
malum, ok Eyiulfr or Suiney ok synir Branx ór Alfta firde ok Þorbiornn Uifils 10
son). En Þorgestlingum ueitti synir Þordar gellis ok Þorgæir or Hýftar dal.
Æirekr uard sekr a Þornes þinge. Bio Æirekr þa skip sitt hafs j Æireks uoge,
en er han uar buinn, fylgdu þeir Stýrr honum ot om eyiar. Æirekr sagde/
þeim, at han ætlade at leita lanx þess, er Gunnbiornn son Ulfz kraku sa,
er rak uestr um haf, þa er han fann Gunnbiarnar sker. Kueta han af 15
tr mundu leita til vina sinna, ef han fynde landit. Æirekr siglde undan Sn-
gfellz iokli. Han fann landit ok kom utan at þui, þar sem han kallade Mid-
iokul; sa haitir nu Blaserkr. Han for þa þadan sudr með landinu at
leita, ef þadan væri byggjanda landit. Han uar hinn fysta uetr j Æireks-
ey, nærr midri hinne eystri byggd. Um uorit eftir for han til Æireks fiardar ok 20
tok ser þar bu stad. Han for þat sumar j hina uestri ubyggd ok gaf
víjda órnefni. Han uar annan uetr j Holmum uit Hrafnz gripu; en/
hit þridia sumarit for han til Islandz ok kom skipe sinu j Breida fiord. Han/
kallade landit, þat er hafde fundit, Grænland, þuiat han kuat, þat mundu
fysa mein þangat, er landit het uel. Æirekr uar a Islande um uetrin, en om 25
sumarit eftir for han at bygia landit; han bio j Bratta hlið j Æireks firde.
Suo sègia frodir menn, at a þui sama sumre, er Æirekr rauðe for at by-
ggia Grænland, þa for halfr fiorde tógr skipa ór Breida firde ok Borgar
firde, en fiorian kuomast ot þangat; sum rak afr, en sum tyn-
duast. Þat uar xv uetrum, fyr en kristni uar lógtekin a Islande; a 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

rik den Røde, hans Søn, drog fra Jæderen til Island, for Drabs Skyld. Da var vidtom bebygget Island. De boede først paa Drange ved Hornstrand. Der døde Thorvald. Erik ægtede da Thorhild, Datter af Jörund og Thorbjerg Knarrarbringa, som da havde ægtet Thorbjörn den Hökdölske. Drog Erik da nordfra og boede paa Eriksstad ved Vatshorn. Eriks og Thorhilds Søn hed Lejf. Men 5

efter Eyulf Sörs og Holmgang-Rafns Drab blev Erik forvist bort fra Hökedal. Drog han vestlig til Breidafjord og boede paa Öxnö paa Eriksstad. Han laan- te Thorgest Sædestötter og fik dem ikke tilbage, han krævede da. Deraf kom Tvist og Slagsmaal med Thorgestlingerne, som fortælles i Eriks Saga. Styr Thorgrimssön ydede Erik Hjælp i Sagen, og Eyulf fra Svinö og Brands Sønner fra Alptafjord og Thorbjörn Vífils- 10

sön. Men Thorgestlingerne støttedes af Thord Gellers Sønner og Thorgejr fra Hiterdal. Erik blev fredløs paa Thornæs Ting. Gjorde Erik da Skibet sit sejlklart i Eriksvaag, og da han var færdig, fulgte Styr's ham ud om Öerne. Erik sagde dem, at han agtede at lede det Land op, som Gunnbjörn, Ulf Krages Søn, saa, da [han] drev vestpaa over Havet, dengang at han fandt Gunnbjörns Skær. Sagde, han til - 15

bage monne drage til Vennerne sine, hvis han fandt Landet. Erik sejlede bort fra Sn- efjæld Jökul. Han fandt Landet og kom ude fra ind til det, som han kaldte Midt-jökul, den hedder nu Blaasærk. Han drog da derfra sønder med Landet for at søge, om dersteds Landet var bebyggeligt. Han var hin første Vinter paa Eriks- ö nær Midten af den østre Bygd. Om Vaaren derefter drog han til Eriksfjord og 20

tog sig der Bolig. Han drog den Sommer til den vestre Ubygd og gav rundt om Stednavne. Han var den anden Vinter paa Holme ved Rafnsgnipa, men den tredje Sommer fór han til Island og kom med sit Skib til Breidafjord. Han kaldte Landet, som han havde fundet, Grönland, thi han sagde, det monne trække Mænd derhen, naar Landet hed smukt. Erik var paa Island om Vinteren, men om 25

Sommeren efter drog han bort at bebygge Landet, han boede paa Brattelid i Eriksfjord. Saa sige kyndige Folk, at i den samme Sommer, hvor Erik den Røde fór ud at bebyg- ge Grönland, da droge halofjerdsindsti⁹ Skibe fra Breidafjord og Borgar- fjord, og fjorten kom ud dertil, somme drev tilbage og somme for- liste. Det var XV Vintre föränd Kristendommen blev lovfæstet paa Island, i 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- ric the Red, his son, went from Jæderen¹⁾ to Iceland, for manslaughter's sake. Then was widely colonized Iceland. They lived first on Drange at Hornstrand. There died Thorvald. Eric married then Thorhild, daughter of Jörund and Thorbiorg Knarrarbringa, who then had married Thorbiorn the Hökdöler. Went Eric then from north and took abode
- 5 at Ericstad beside Vatnshorn. Eric's and Thorhild's son was called Leif. But after Eyulf Sör's and Duelling-Rafn's slaughter Eric was made away from Hökedal. Went he westward to Breidafirth and took abode in Öxney at Ericstad. He lent to Thorgest his seat-posts, and got them not back; he then claimed them. Thence was made quarrelling and fighting with them, the Thorgesters, as it says in Eric's Saga. Styr Thorgrimsson aided Eric in
- 10 the matter, and Eyulf of Soiney and the sons of Brand of Alptafirth and Thorbiorn Vifils- son. But the Thorgesters were aided by the sons of Thord Geller and Thorgeir of Hitardal. Eric was outlawed at Thorness Thing. Made Eric then his ship ready to sail, in Ericsvág, but when he was ready, followed they, Styr's, him out around the islands. Eric said to them, that he intended to search for that land, which Guðbiorn Ulf Kragés son saw,
- 15 when [he] was driven westward across the ocean, when he found Gunnbiorn's Skerry. Said, he b- ack might go for his friends, if he found the land. Eric sailed away from Sn-owfell's-Jokul. He found the land and came from without to that, which he called Mid-jokul; is called now Blaserk. He went then from thence southward along the land to search, if the land might be fit for settling. He was that first winter on Eric-
- 20 ey, near the middle of the eastern settlement. The spring after he went to Ericsfirth and took there his abode. He went that summer to the western uninhabited tracts and gave far and wide local names. He was the second winter at Holme by Rafnsgnipa; but the third summer he went to Iceland and came with his ship to Breidafirth. He called the land, that he had found, Greenland; for he said, that might
- 25 attract men thither, when the land had a fine name. Eric was on Iceland during the winter, but on the summer after he went out to settle the land; he lived at Brattalid in Ericsfirth. So say wise men, that in the same summer, when Eric the Red set out to settle Greenland, then three tens and a half²⁾ ships sailed out of Breidafirth and Borgarfirth, and fourteen came out thither; some were driven back and some c-
- 30 ast away. That was XV winters, before christianity was fixed by law in Iceland; in

þ sama sumre þ vð þæbo þp z þuallðs bodanð þ þir mna
mu þo agubð et þa þ vð mð ætrebð. þ þulpr þulpr. þ þ hio
a þulpr nefe. þerill þerill. þ þvapu þvapn. þ þolm þolua d
al þeigi þvaua þ alþra. þ þbryn þloja þglu þ æm æm. þ
þapm þapm. þ z narna þupr. ærilaugr ærilaugr. þ
en sumer þoyu til uen þugðr. lepr þepu z þvaua

Þa er þerill neta uoyu lida þra þ er ær. vaua þoy
ar þugðr gærlid þa þoy lepr þan ær. uð ap gærl
lanð tluos. þom þ t þændlð um haust þa e oð
trygva þan u þom ncydan ap haloga lida. lepr lagð þ
þi þu. þi t mæð oð z þoy þey apund oð þg. þada þa t
þm þein oð þeðm m m er a þi þim þomu gæ þg. þ an

Her er þuallðs uð lepr uar þ þa þvaua z alor þvaua þi v le
þm m þi um uen ut haldm þvaua lerað. þvaua
erillpr uar þada þan þulpr þan þ uar þuð þugo
þr þuama mæð þ þulpr gap þvaua þo æm

eugð z þvaua neta. þulpr þio þvaua ærilaugr þgð þ
þona þ er þvaua þan þvaua z v þm epmigað mæð þ
þvaua uð þey a mæð alð nard þm gæ þæð t þvaua z
mæðlaga z u þm uen þvaua vð lard eð m þey þm b
vaua æm þvaua þvaua þvaua z þm þvaua uen er þ v þvaua
þa þa þulpr t gærlid þerill m m ær. z þa þu þm
m þulpr v ærilaugr lard þvaua þi þvaua þa er æm þvaua
þvaua þvaua þa er þvaua þvaua. M m þvaua eð m m þa
þvaua mæð lard þa þvaua þvaua hald þvaua þvaua
þvaua þvaua þvaua m m m. þulpr þio a þulpr nefe þ v
þvaua gærlid mæð ær. vaua þvaua þvaua hald þvaua
þa m m m m m m z lard ær til þi þ v þvaua ær.
lepr þvaua z þvaua en þvaua þvaua þvaua þ v þvaua þ m
er þvaua þvaua z þvaua þvaua þvaua þvaua þvaua þvaua

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

Því sama sumre foru utan Fridrekr byskup ok Þorvalldr Kodrans son; þessir menn namu land a Grenlandi, er þa foru ot med Æireki: Heriulfr Heriulfs fiord, han bio a Heriulfs nese; Ketil Keils fiord; Hrafnun Hrafnns fiord; Söluvi Söluva dala; Helgi Þorbranz son Alfta fiord; Þorbiornun Glora Siglu fiord; Æinar Æinars fiord; Hafgrimr Hafgrims fiord ok Vatna huerfui; Arnlaugr Arnlaugs fiord; 35
en sumer foru til uestri bygdar. Leifr hepnir var skirðr.

Þa er sextan uetr voru lidnir, fra því er Æirekr raude for at byggja Grænland, þa for Leifr son Æireks utan af Grænlande til Noregs. Kom han til Þrandheims um haustit, þa er Olafur konungr Tryggva son var kominn norðan af Haloga lande. Leifr lagde ski 40
pi sinu inn til Nidar óss ok for þegar a fund Olafs konungs. Þodaðe konungr tro honum sem odrum heidnum monnum, er a hans fund komu. Gek konungi þa auðuelliga vit Leif; uar han þa skirðr ok aller skipueriar hans. Uar Leifr med konungi um uetrinn uel hallðinn. Biarni leitadi Grænland. 45

Heriulfr uar Bardar son Heriulfs sonar. Han uar frændi Ingo Hls landnama manna. Þeim Heriulfui gaf Ingolfr land amill e Uogs ok Reykia nes. Heriulfr bio fyst a Dreptokki. Þorgerðr het kona hans, en Biarnne son Þeirra, ok var hinn efnligasti madr. Han fystist utan þegar a unga alldri; uarð honum gott boede til fiar ok mannuirðingar, ok uar sinn uetr huort utan landr edr med fedr sinum. B 50
rattatti Biarnne skip j förum, ok hinn sidarsta uetr, er han var j Noregi, þa bra Heriulfr til Grænlandsferðar med Æireki, ok bra því sinu.

Med Heriulfui var a skipe sudreyskr madr kristinn, sa er orti Hafgerðingar drapu. Þar er þetta stef j: Minar biðr ek mænka reyni, þ; meina lausann fara bæina; þ; heidis hallde háttar földar 55
hallar drottinn yfir mer stalli. Heriulfr bio a Heriulfs nese; han var hinn gofgrasti madr. Æirekr raude bio j Bratta hlid; han uar þar med mestri uirðingu, ok lutu allir til hans. Þessi voru bornn Æireks: Leifr, Þorvalldr ok Þorstæinn, en Freydis het dottir hans; hon uar gift þeim manni, er Þoruardr het, ok biuggu þau j Górdum, þar sem nu er byskupstoll. Hon 60

- den samme Sommer drog afsted Fredrik Biskop og Thorvald Kodranssön . Disse Mænd to -
ge Land paa Grönland, som der drog ud med Erik : Herjulf Herjulfssjford, han boede
paa Herjulfsnæs, Ketil Ketilsfjord, Rafn Rafnsfjord, Sölve Sölved -
al, Helge Thorbrandssön Alptafjord, Thorbjörn Glora Siglefjord, Ejnar Ejnarsfjord,
Hafgrün Hafgrünsfjord og Vatnehverf, Arnlög Arnlögsfjord, 35
men somme för til Vesterbygden. Lejf den Lykkelige blev döbt .
- D**a at sexten Vintre vare förledne, fra den Gang at Erik den Röde drog ud
at bebygge Grönland, da drog Lejf, Eriks Sön, bort fra Grön -
land til Norge. Kom han til Trondhjem om Hösten, da at Olaf Konge,^{*)}
Trygves Sön, var kommen norden fra Haloge Land. Lejf lagde Skib - 40
et sit ind til Nidaros, og drog stræx i Besög hos Olaf Konge. Bebudede Kongen Troen
ham ligesom andre hedenske Mennesker, der kom i Besög hos ham. Gik dette for Kongen
let med Lejf; blev han da döbt og alle Skibsfolkene hans. Var Le -
jf hos Kongen om Vinteren vel behandlet. Bjarne opsögte Grönland
- H**erjulf var Sön af Bard Herjulfssön. Han var Frænde af Ingo - 45
lf Landnamsmand. Til Herjulf's gav Ingolf Land imell -
em Vaag og Reykianæs. Herjulf boede först paa Drepestok. Thorgerd hed
hans Kone og Bjarne deres Sön, som var en höjst evnerig Mand. Han
længtes udenlands allerede i sin unge Alder; han stod sig godt baade med Rigdom og ,
med Anseelse, og var hver Vinter enten udenlands eller hos sin Fader. Sn - 50
art ejede Bjarne Skib i Fart, og den sidste Vinter at han var i Norge,
da beredte Herjulf sig til Grönlandsfærd med Erik og bröd op sit Hjem.
Med Herjulf var paa Skibet en syderöisk kristen Mand, som gjorde Hafger -
dinga Drapa. Dær er dette Stev i : Mine beder jeg Munkes
Pröver || meen-löse Rejser fremme; || Högens holde Hættes Jordens || 55
Hallens Drot over mig Sæde ||.²⁾ Herjulf boede paa Herjulf's-Næs; han var
en höjst anset Mand. Erik den Röde boede paa Brattelid; han var
dær med mest Agtelse, og löde alle ham. Disse vare Eriks Börn :
Lejf, Thorvald og Thorstein, men Freydis hed hans Datter; hun var gift med en Mand,
som hed Thorvard, og boede de i Garde, dær som nu er Bispestol. Hun [var] 60

¹⁾35²⁾Jeg beder Munkes menlöse Prøver (Christus) fremme mine Rejser;
Jordens Hættes (Himlens) Hallers Drot holde Högens Sæde (Haanden) over mig !^{*)}regerede fra 995 til 1000

THE FLATEY BOOK.
English Translation.

- the same summer went away Frederic the Bishop and Thorvald Kodransson. These men took land in Greenland, who then went out with Eric: Heriulf Heriulfsfirth, he dwelt at Heriulfsness; Ketil Ketilsfirth; Rafn Rafnsfirth; Sölve Sölvedal; Helge Thorbrandsson Alptafirth; Thorbiorn Glora Siglefirth; Einar Einarsfirth;
- 35 Hafgrim Hafgrimsfirth and Vatnehoerf; Arnlög Arnlögsfirth; -----
but some went to the western settlement. Leif the happy was christened.
- When sixteen winters were passed, since Eric the Red went out to settle Greenland, then went Leif Eric's son out from Greenland to Norway. Came he to Drontheim in the autumn, when Olaf king,^{†)}
- 40 Trygve's son, was come from Halogaland. Leif laid his ship in to Nidaros and went at once on a visit to Olaf king. Expounded the king the faith to him as to other heathen men who to visit him came. Was to the king this easy with Leif; was he then christened and all his shipmates too. Was Leif with the king all the winter well treated. Biarne sought Greenland.
- 45 Heriulf was son of Bard Heriulfsson. He was a kinsman to Ingo-----
Hlf the land-taking-man. To them Heriulf's gave Ingolf land between Vág and Reykianess. Heriulf dwelt first at Drepstok. Thorgerd was called his wife, and Biarne their son, who was a most promising man. He longed to go abroad even in his young age; was he well off both in wealth and in
- 50 men's esteem, and was every winter either abroad or with his father. Soon Biarne owned ship in freight, and the last winter, that he was in Norway, Heriulf set about a Greenland-voyage with Eric, and broke up his home.
- With Heriulf was on the ship a Christian man from the Sudreyr³⁾, who made the Hafgerdinga Drapa. There is this stave in it: Mine beg I monks' searcher ||, faultless voyages to forward ||, the hawk's may he hold the hood of the earth ||
- 55 the hall's king over me seat ||⁴⁾. Heriulf dwelt on Heriulfsness; he was a most regarded man. Eric the Red dwelt at Brattalid; he was there with most esteem, and louted all to him. These were Eric's children: Leif, Thorvald, and Thorstein, but Freydis was called his daughter; she was wedded to a man
- 60 called Thorvard, and dwelt they at Garde, there where now is bishop-seat. She [was] -----

¹⁾ in the south of Norway. ²⁾ 35. ³⁾ the Hebrides. ⁴⁾ I beg the faultless monk-searcher (Christ) forward my voyages; may the king of the halls of the earth's hood (Heaven) hold the hawk's seat (his hand) over me!
^{†)} reigned from 995 to 1000

suate mibil en þuare uar lrit m uar h' unag gepm t peat
 hoordit uar polb at gureldi f' p' rhuu. p' sama lrit kō. bearnie
 skipi lrit deyrar er pad' h' hapde byar sigl' vni uoxt. þān
 ndende þōtu biarnia mibil z villar æ þā ap l' rpe lrit þā sp'
 du haseatv h' h' uat er h' bearnat p' en h' lrit. ac h' cedade ac
 hallar tidneniu lrit z piguac pōd' lrit uer vst z vil ek h'
 allar skipinu til gnlōz ep' p' vlt' m' p' l' gō. vœtra allir quoz
 uat h' radu p' l' gō vilia þā nli. biarne v' v' l' l' m' p' l' b' l' s'
 uoz þā þar l' em æmge uoz h' ep' bōm' f' gnlōz h' ap en þō hal
 ka f' r' n' f' hap p' e' f' r' v' b' uer z siglōu þra daga þar t' e' lōd' r'
 uar uatnat en þā tob ap h' yma z lagde at noienur z þabur
 z mlt' f' r' æ h' uer at f' r' p' z l' b' p' f' m' l' g' u' d' a' g' u' v' e' p' f' l' a' p' s'
 lōl l' a' z m' l' t' u' þā d' e' l' a' c' e' t' u' m' a' n' u' l' e' g' l' z l' i' g' l' a' þra dægr.
 adz f' r' l' a' l' d' z r' e' d' d' u' u' m' n' s' l' e' r' h' u' a' t' l' a' þra m' u' u' a' e' b' b' u' e'
 t' e' t' h' y' g' i' a' a' t' f' m' u' i' æ' g' n' l' d' f' r' s' p' y' r' i' a' h' u' o' z' h' u' l' l' l' i' g' l' a' a' t' þ' e' l' l' i'
 l' a' e' d' z' æ' f' e' m' i' t' e' a' d' a' t' l' i' g' l' a' f' n' a' n' d' u' r' l' a' r' æ' l' u' o' g' a' f' r' o' b'
 l' a' f' b' y' a' t' a' t' l' a' r' u' a' r' o' p' i' a' u' l' l' o' a' z' l' b' o' g' i' u' a' y' a' z' l' i' n' a' r' h' o' e' d' i' r'
 a' l' o' m' u' z' l' e' r' u' l' o' r' a' b' a' b' b' o' z' d' a' z' l' e' r' u' l' e' a' t' h' o' r' p' a' a' l' i' d' s' i' t' a'
 l' i' g' l' a' f' r' m' u' d' d' æ' g' r' a' d' z' f' r' l' a' l' i' d' a' n' a' t' f' r' s' p' y' r' i' a' h' u' o' z' b' e' t'
 l' a' d' e' f' e' n' g' n' l' d' f' q' æ' h' e' l' l' o' z' a' e' l' a' þra g' a' l' d' e' n' h' i' t' þra þ' u' i'
 a' t' t' o' l' e' l' a' r' e' n' m' i' o' g' m' u' l' t' u' r' l' a' g' d' u' r' a' g' n' l' o' i' f' r' m' a' l' g' u' d' u' r' a' l' i' t'
 þra l' i' d' z' l' a' f' v' a' l' e' r' l' i' d' z' v' i' d' e' u' o' x' t' þā t' o' b' a' p' b' y' r' p' p' a' n'
 a' d' d' u' h' a' s' e' a' t' v' f' a' t' p' p' e' t' a' f' r' a' d' a' t' t' o' b' a' f' l' i' d' e' n' b' u' l' l' f' a'
 f' r' p' o' t' u' a' s' t' h' a' e' t' h' u' r' p' u' a' v' i' d' z' v' a' i' n' a' t' a' n' g' u' e' u' f' p' o' b' i' n' g'
 l' e' g' b' e' n' p' o' p' e' k' h' a' p' p' a' t' n' o' b' b' u' r' a' m' a' e' l' a' p' h' a' s' e' r' u' l' i' n' u' h' b' a' t'
 þā v' i' n' d' a' l' e' g' l' z' l' u' o' v' a' r' g' e' z' l' e' r' u' p' r' a' s' t' a' p' a' p' r' a' l' a' e' z' l' i' g' l' a' f'
 h' a' p' v' e' l' i' n' i' n' g' l' b' y' r' p' r' a' d' æ' g' r' z' l' a' þā l' i' t' p' d' e' a' e' f' l' d' u' a' r' h'
 a' t' z' p' i' o' l' l' a' t' z' m' b' u' l' l' a' f' r' s' p' y' r' i' a' þā e' p' b' i' a' r' n' e' u' l' l' d' a' t' l' e'
 l' a' t' a' þar e' n' h' q' æ' f' v' i' l' i' a' þ' u' a' t' m' l' a' z' a' t' þra l' d' o' g' a' g' u' a' e' l' i' g'
 n' u' l' o' g' a' u' f' r' æ' l' e' g' l' h' i' a' h' a' l' l' a' t' m' l' o' m' u' p' r' a' z' l' a' a' t' f' v' e' l' d'
 l' e' t' u' e' n' s' t' a' p' a' v' þ' u' i' l' d' i' z' h' e' l' l' d' u' f' h' a' p' h' y' i' t' a' m' a' b' y' r' e' n' v' e'
 æ' q' u' f' l' i' n' d' z' h' a' d' b' þā s' u' p' r' a' z' æ' l' i' g' l' a' m' a' l' u' a' e' n' b' r' e' d' e' d' y'
 g' a' e' u' l' l' s' b' y' n' þ' o' a' z' b' e' r' d' a' l' i' g' l' o' u' n' u' p' i' o' g' a' r' æ' g' r' þā l' a' f' r' l' i' d'
 h' i' t' p' i' e' z' d' a' þā s' p' u' r' d' u' f' r' b' h' u' o' z' h' a' e' l' a' d' e' þra d' a' g' n' l' d' e' æ'
 b' s' u' a' t' f' r' a' t' e' r' h' e' z' a' t' p' e' r' m' e' r' l' a' g' t' p' r' a' g' n' l' o' i' z' h' m' v' a' t' l' a'
 h' a' l' l' a' s' l' i' o' g' a' f' r' z' t' o' b' a' l' d' u' n' d' a' m' l' i' d' u' n' n' e' s' e' a' t' b' a' e' l' l' a' d' a' g' l'
 z' u' a' r' þar h' a' t' e' r' a' n' e' l' i' m' e' n' e' n' þar h' i' a' h' u' l' p' r' p' a' d' b' a' p' n' e' s' t'
 z' a' p' f' h' e' p' n' e' s' t' e' n' a' p' n' t' o' b' i' t' z' e' n' s' t' a' n' h' a' l' l' a' t' h' u' l' p' r' u' e' l' p'
 b' n' a' t' i' l' p' a' u' d' u' r' s' t' u' r' z' h' o' e' r' n' u' l' i' g' l' i' n' g' u' z' e' n' m' y' p' o' d' u' r' l' i' n'
 m' e' d' a' h' e' a' u' l' p' r' h' y' d' e' z' s' t' a' n' h' i' o' h' þar e' p' t' p' l' i' n'.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

suarre mikill, en Þorvaldr var litill menni; var hon/ miog gefin til fear.
Hædrit var folki á Grænlandi j þann tíma. Þat sama/ sumar kom/ Bearne
skipi sinu á Eyra, er fadir hans hafde brott siglt/ om/ norit. Þau/
tíðende þottu Biarna/ mikil, ok/ villde æigi vera af skipe sinu. Þa/ spur-
du hasetar hans, huat er han/ bærist firir; en han/ svarar, at han/ ætlade at5
hallda/ sidueniu sinne ok/ þiggia/ at fodr sinum/ uetr/ rist; ok/ vil/ ek/ h/
allda/ skipinu til Grænland, ef þer/ vilit mer fylgd/ æita/. Allir quod-
uast hans radum fylgia/ vilia/. Þa/ mælti Biarne: o/ vitrlig mun/ þikia/
uor ferð, þar sem æingi uorr/ hefir komit j Grænland/ haf. En þo/ hal-
lda/ þeir nu/ j haf, þegar þeir noru/ buner, ok/ sigldu/ þria/ daga/ þar til er landit.....10
var uattnat; en þa/ tok af byrina, ok/ lagde/ á/ norrænu/ ok/ þoku/,
ok/ uissu/ þeir æigi, huert at þeir foru, ok/ skeipti/ þat mǫrgum/ dægum/. Eftir þat sa/ þeir
sol/ sia/ ok/ maattu/ þa/ deila/ ættir; uinda/ nu/ segl/ ok/ sigla/ þetta/ dægr,
adr/ þeir sa/ land, ok/ ræddu/ um/ með/ sér, huat landi/ þetta/ mun/ vera; en/ Biarne/ kua-
tast/ hyggia, at þat/ mundi/ æigi/ Grænland. Þeir spyria/ huort/ han/ vill/ sigla/ at þessu/.....15
landi/ eðr/ æigi. Þat er mitt/ raad/ at sigla/ j/ nand/ uit/ landit. Ok/ suo/ gera/ þeir, ok/
sa/ þat bratt, at landit/ var ofaullott ok/ skogi/ uætt/ ok/ smar/ hæðir
á/ landinu; ok/ letu/ landit/ á/ bak/ borda/ ok/ letu/ skaut/ horfa/ á/ land. Sidan/
sigla/ þeir tuð/ dægr, adr/ þeir sa/ land/ annat. Þeir spyria, huort Biarne/ et-
lade/ þat, en/ Grænland. Han/ kua/ æigi/ helldr/ ætla/ þetta/ Grænland/ en/ hit/ fyrri/ þui.....20
at ioklar/ eru/ miog/ myklar/ sagdir/ á/ Grænlandi. Þeir nalgudust bratt
þetta/ land/ ok/ sa/ þat/ vera/ slett/ land/ ok/ vide/ rætt. Þa/ tok af byr/ firir/ þeim/ þa/ r-
æddu/ hasetar, þat/ at þeim/ þotti/ þat rad/ at taka/ þat land, en/ Biarne/ vill/ þat/ æigi.
Þeir þottuast/ bæde/ þurfa/ vid/ ok/ rættu/. At óngu/ eru/ þer/ þui/ obirgir,
segir/ Biarne; en/ þo/ fek/ han/ af þui/ nǫkkut/ amæli/ af hasetum/ sinum. Han/ bat25
þa/ vinda/ segl, ok/ suo/ var/ gert, ok/ settu/ fram/ stafnu/ fra/ lande/ ok/ sigla/ j/
haf/ rtsynnings/ byr/ þriu/ dægr/ ok/ sa/ þa/ landit/ þridea; en/ þat land/ var/ h-
att/ ok/ fíollott/ ok/ iokull/ á. Þeir spyria/ þa, ef/ Biarne/ villde/ at lande/
lata/ þar, en/ han/ quæ/ æigi/ þat/ vilia, þuiat/ mer/ lítast/ þetta/ land/ ogagnuænligt.
Nu/ logdu/ þeir/ æigi/ segl/ sitt, hallda/ með/ landinu/ fram/ ok/ sa, at þat/ var/ eyland/,30
settu/ enn/ stafnu/ vid/ þui/ landi/ ok/ helldu/ j/ haf/ hinn/ sama/ byr; en/ re-
dr/ óc/ j/ hond, ok/ bad/ Biarne/ þa/ suipta/ ok/ æigi/ sigla/ mæira/ en/ bæde/ dag-
gde/ uel/ skipi/ þeirra/ ok/ ræida/. Sigldu/ nu/ flogur/ dægr. Þa/ sa/ þeir/ land/
hit/ fiorda/. Þa/ spurdu/ þeir/ Biarna, huort/ han/ ætlade/ þetta/ vera/ Grænland/ eðr/ æigi/
Biarne/ svarar: þetta/ er/ líkast/ þui/ er/ mer/ er/ sagt/ fra/ Grænlandi, ok/ her/ munu/ ver/ at landi/ ..35
hallda/. Suo/ gera/ þeir/ ok/ taka/ land/ under/ einhueriu/ nese/ at/ kuellde/ dags.
Ok/ var/ þar/ baatr/ á/ nesinu, en/ þar/ bio/ Heriulfr/ fadir/ Biarna/ á/ þui/ nesi.
Ok/ af/ þui/ hefir/ nesit/ nafnu/ tekit/ ok/ er/ sidan/ kallat/ Heriulfs/ nes. For/
Biarne/ nu/ til/ faudur/ sins. Ok/ hættir/ nu/ siglingu/ ok/ er/ með/ fōdur/ sinum),
meðan/ Heriulfr/ lifde, ok/ sidan/ bio/ han/ þar/ eftir/ fōdur/ sinu. 40

THE FLATEY BOOK.

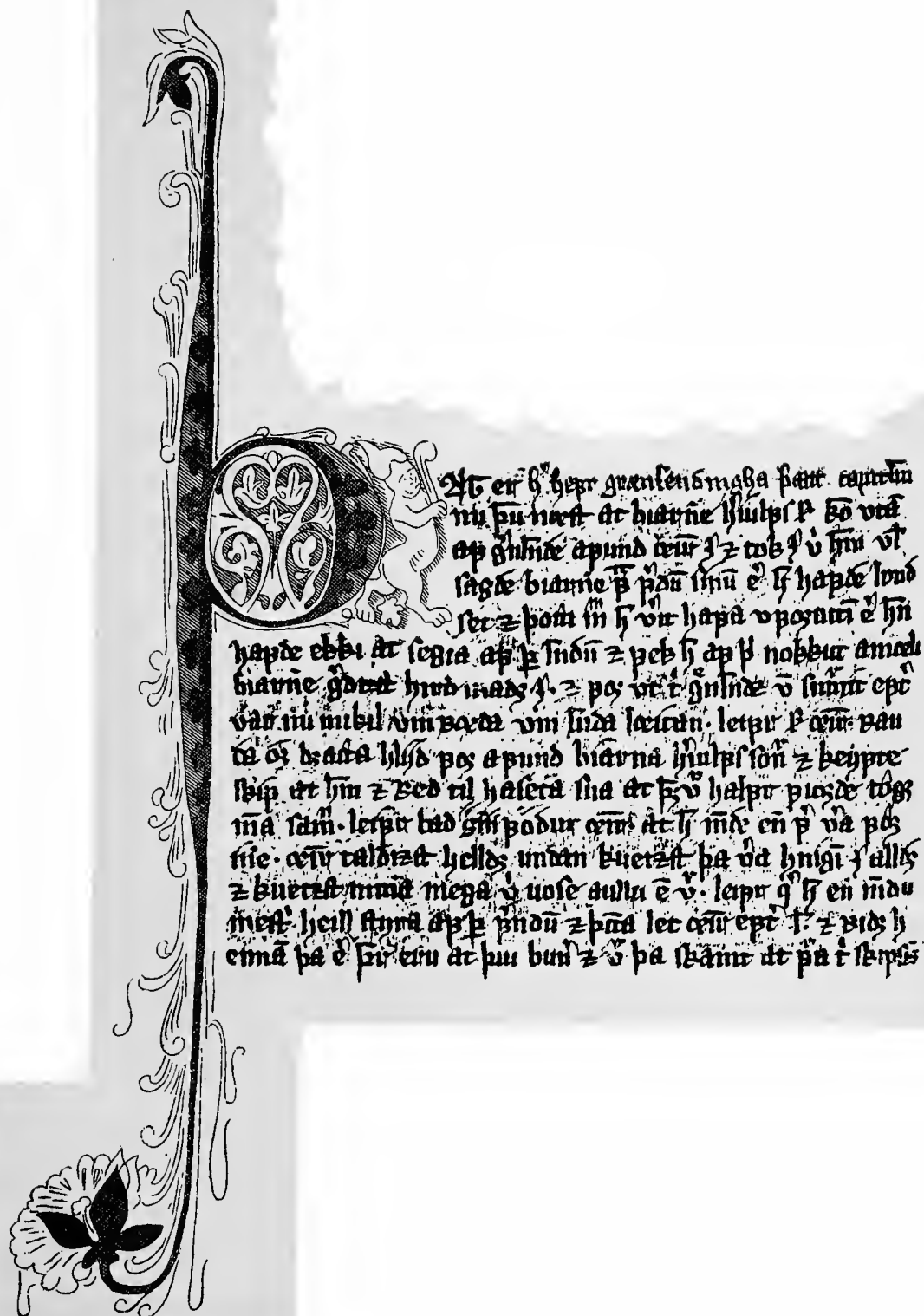
Danish Translation.

meget storraadig, men Thorvard var en lille Mand; var hun mest given ham for hans Rigdoms Skyld
Hedensk var Folket i Grönland paa den Tid. Den samme Sommer kom Bjarne
med sit Skib til Eyrar, da Faderen hans var bort sejlet om Vaaren. Den
Tidende tyktes Bjarne stor, og vilde han ikke udlade af sit Skib. Da spurgte
te Besætningen hans, hvad at han havde for; men han svarer, at han agtede at 5
holde Sædvaanen sin og tage hos sin Fader Vinterbo; og vil jeg holde
med Skibet til Grönland, hvis I ville mig Følge yde. Alle tilsagde
de at ville følge hans Raad. Da mælte Bjarne: uklog mon tykkes
vor Færd, eftersom ingen af os har været i Grönlands Hav. Men dog holdt
de nu ud til Haas, strax de vare rede, og sejlede tre Dage, indtil at Landet 10
var skjult af Vandet; men da tog Bören af, og de fik Nordenstorme og Taager,
og vidste de ikke, hvor de fore, og medtog dette mange Dage. Derefter fik de
Solen at se og formaaede da at skelne Himmelegnene; hejse nu Sejl og sejle denne Dag,
för de saa Land, og raadsloge med hverandre om, hvad Land dette mon være; og Bjarne sagde
sig at mene, at det var ikke Grönland. De spørge, om han vil sejle til dette 15
Land eller ikke. Det er mit Raad at sejle i Nærheden af Landet. Og saaledes gøre de, og
saa da snart, at Landet var udfjeldet og skovbevokset og med smaa Höje
paa Landet; og lod Landet til Bagbord og lod Sködet vende mod Land. Siden
sejle de to Dage, för de saa et andet Land. De spørge, om Bjarne mente,
te, det nu var Grönland. Han svarede, ikke heller troede han dette var Grönland mer end det forrige. Thi 20
Jökler ere meget store paa Grönland, er det sagt. De nærmede sig snart
dette Land og saa det var fladt Land og vidt bevokset. Da tog Bören af for dem. Da udtalte
Folkene, at for dem tyktes det raadeligst at tage det Land, men Bjarne vil det ikke.
De mente baade savne Ved og Vand. Med intet deraf ere I uforsynede,
siger Bjarne; men dog fik han derfor nogen Dadel af Folkene sine. Han böd 25
da hejse Sejl, og saaledes blev gjort, og satte de Forstavnen fra Land og sejle ud
paa Havet för Sydvest-Bör tre Dage, og saa da det tredje Land; og det Land var højt
og bjergigt og med Jökler paa. De spørge da, om Bjarne vilde til Land
lægge der, men han siger ikke at ville det, thi mig synes dette Land ugævnligt.
Nu lagde de ikke Sejlet deres, holde langs Landet frem og saa, at det var en Ö, 30
sætte atter Bagstavnen mod det Land og holde ud til Haas för samme Bör; men Vinden
voxede strax, og böd Bjarne da rebe og ikke sejle stærkere end baade passede
vel för Skibet deres og för Rigningen. Sejlede nu i fire Dage. Da saa de Land,
det fjerde. Da spurgte de Bjarne, om han skønnede dette være Grönland eller ikke.
Bjarne svarer: dette er ligest det, som mig er sagt om Grönland, og her monne vi til Land 35
holde. Saa gøre de og tage Land under et Næs ved Koæld.
Og var der Baad ved Næsset, og der boede Herjulf, Bjarnes Fader, paa det Næs.
Og af ham har Næsset taget Navn og er siden kaldet Herjulfs Næs. Drog
Bjarne nu til Fader sin. Og opgiver nu Sejlingen og bliver hos Fader sin,
medens Herjulf levede, og siden boede han der efter Faderen sin. 40

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- very proud, but Thoroard was a little man, she was chiefly given to him for his wealth's sake. Heathen were the people in Greenland at that time. That same summer came Biarne with his ship to Eyra⁴), when his father had sailed away in the spring. This tidings seemed to Biarne great, and would he not unload his ship. Then asked his crew, what he intended; but he answers, that he meant to keep to his wont and take with his father winter-abode; and will I go with the ship to Greenland, if you will me company bear. All replied, his advice would they follow. Then quoth Biarne: unwitty may be thought our voyage, since none of us has come into the Greenland sea. But yet put they now out to sea, as soon as they were ready, and sailed for three days, until the land was hidden under the water; but the fair wind failed, and changed into north-winds and fogs, and knew they not, whither they went, and lasted this many days. Thereafter got they sight of the sun, and could distinguish the airts; hoist now sail, and sail that day, ere they saw land, and deliberated with each-other, what land that might be; and Biarne professed to think, that might not be Greenland. They ask, whether he will sail to this land or not. It is my counsel to sail close to the land. And so do they, and saw that soon, that the land was mountain-less and wood-grown and small hills on the land, and left the land on larboard and let the sheet turn toward land. After that they sail for two days, ere they saw another land. They ask, whether Biarne supposed this was Greenland yet. He quoth no more to think this to be Greenland than the former. For glaciers are very large said to be in Greenland. They approached soon this land and saw it to be a flat land and widely wooded. Then failed the fair wind them. Then uttered the men, that to them seemed best to take that land, but Biarne will not. They pretended to lack both wood and water. Of neither of these are you unprovided, says Biarne; but, though, got he for this some blame from his men. He bade then hoist sail, and so was done, and set the stem from the land and sail to sea with south-westerly wind for three days, and saw then the third land; and this land was high and mountainous and with glaciers on it. They ask then, if Biarne would to land lay there, but he quoth, he would not, because to me appears this land unprofitable. Now they did not lower their sail, go a-head along the land and saw, that it was an island, set again the stern toward this land and hold out to sea with the same fair wind, but the wind waxed at once, and bade Biarne then to reef, and not sail faster than both would suit well their ship and rigging. Sailed now for four days. Then saw they land, the fourth. Then asked they Biarne, whether he thought this to be Greenland or not. Biarne answers: this is likeliest that, which to me has been told about Greenland, and here may we to the land steer. So they do and take land below some ness at eve-tide. And was there boat at the ness, and there dwelt Heriulf, Biarne's father, on that ness. And from him the ness has taken name, and is afterwards called Heriulf's ness. Went Biarne now to his father. And gives now up his sailing and stays with his father, while Heriulf lived, and afterwards dwelt he there after his father.



THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

3

Þat er Her hefr Grænlandingha þaatt. Capítulum
nu þessu næst, at Biarnne Heriulfs son kom vtar
af Grenlande afund Æireks jalls, ok tok jall vid honum vel,
sagde Biarnne fra ferdum sínum, er han hafde lond
set, ok þotti monnum han verit hafa vforvitin, er han50

hafde ekki at segia af þeim londum, ok fek han af þui nokkut amali.

Biarnne gerdizst hirdmadr jalls, ok for vt til Grenlandz om sumarit eftir,

var nu mikil vmræda om landa læitan. Leifr, son Æireks rau.

da ór Brattahljð, for a fund Biarna Heriulfs sonar ok keyfte

skip at honum, ok red til haseta, sua at þeir voru halfr fjorde tógr55

manna saman. Leifr bad sin fodur Æirek, at han mundi enn firir vera för.

inne. Æirekr taldizst helldr undan, kuetzst þa vera hnigin j alldr,

ok kuetzst minna mega vid vose aullu en var. Leifr quedr han enn mundu

mestri heill styra af þeim frændum, ok þetta let Æirekr eftir Leifi ok ridr h.

eiman, þa er þeir eru at þui bunir, ok var þa skamt at fara til skipsins.60

THE FLATEY BOOK.
Danish Translation.

D ernæst er	Her er Fortællingen om Grönlænderne .	
nu at fortælle, at Bjarne Herjulfssön kom ude		
fra Grönland og besøgte Erik Jarl, og Jarlen tog vel imod ham .		
Bjarne fortalte om sine Rejser, da han havde Lande		
set, og tyktes det mange, at han havde været uidebegærlig, eftersom han	50
intet havde at sige om disse Lande, og fik han derfor nogen Dadel .		
Bjarne gjordes til Jarlens Hirdmand, og drog ud til Grönland Sommeren efter;		
der var nu megen Tale om Landopdagelser . Lejf, Sön af Erik rö-		
de fra Brattelid, drog ud at besøge Bjarne Herjulfssön og købte		
Skib af ham, og hvervede Folk dertil, saa at de var halvfjerde Ti ⁴⁾	55
Mand ialt . Lejf bad sin Fader Erik, at han vilde være Anfører paa		
Rejsen . Erik undskyldte sig, og anførte at være for meget til Aars		
og mindre istand end før til at taale Söens Besværligheder . Lejf sagde, han endda monne		
med mest Held styre Frænderne, og da gav Erik efter for Lejf, og rider hv-		
jemme fra, da de vare færdige, og var der kort at fare til Skibet	60

⁴⁾35

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

To be told is Here is the history of the Greenlanders.
now next, that Biarne Herjulfsson came out
from Greenland to visit Eric Earl, and received the Earl him well.
Biarne told of his travels, when he had lands
50 seen, and was thought by many to have been incurious, as he
had not to tell of these lands, and was he on account of this somewhat slandered .
Biarne was made the Earl'sman, and went out to Greenland the summer after.
Was there now much speaking of land-seeking. Leif, son of Eric the
red from Brattalid, went to visit Biarne Herjulfsson and bought
55 ship of him, and hired a crew, so that there were three tens and a half "
men together. Leif begged his father Eric, if he would a leader be on
the expedition. Eric excused himself, said he was too old in age
and said he could not endure the troubles of the sea as before. Leif said, he yet might
with best luck rule them, the kinsmen, and then Eric yielded to Leif and rode
60 from home, when they were ready, and there was not far to go to the ship

dæprhættum þær sa er æir ænd þell þ ap tabe z testest
 þær þr þa mli æir ebbi nū m ættar æt þær lōnd pleter ē
 þær er nu bygiū v mūmū uar nu ebbi lemgæ þallær sār
 þær æir hēi þ bræta hlid ē lepr redar t skips z pelar hūm
 lūm halpr þær rōgr mār þ uar lūdz m æir þ d ē tgrber
 þær nu hugu þr skip lūa z lūgdu þ lūp þa þr v buri z
 þundu þa þ lūd þyrt æt þr bærne þundiridazt. þ sigla
 þr æt lūdz z bærne abberū z lūcu bær z þ a lūdz z sa þ
 æ grar ioklar mykler v alio hie epræ ē lē æir hella vī all
 t til ioklana þra lūmū z lūndazt þ þ lūdz vā gædz laut
 þa mli t æ er olt nu þ oydæ u þær lūdz lē b. æt u hapi ē
 lūmæ ættar nu mli æk gepa nāpi lūdmū z balla hellu
 lūm þær þr til skips eptær þær sigla þr þ hāp z þundu lūmæ
 sigla en æt lūdz z bærne abberū lūmæ lūm bær z gga ættar
 þ lūdz uar lētt z lūogr uaræ z lūndazt hūm vīd þær lē þr þ
 z osebær þa mli t æt þær lūdz lē þu lūdz nāpi gep z balla
 mār lūdz þær lūm opan æptær til skips lē þhōdzazt nu
 sigla þr þær lūdz hāp lūdmūdmūg uedz z uozu vū þ dæz
 æt þr lā lūdz z siglā æt lūdz z bærne æt eir ættæ ē lā nōdz
 æt lūdmū z gga þær upi z lūdz v þ godu uedz z þundu
 þ æt dōg uar ægralūm z uard þ þ z uard þ þ æt þr to
 bu lūmū lūmū s dæma z hugdu lūmū s z þōttazt ættær
 nīlær bær hāpua lētt þ uar lūmū þ þr t skips lūm z sigl
 du. þ lūnd. þ æt lā mli ættær z hētt þær er nōdz gæ
 æt lūdmū ættær lūmū ættær þ nētt þær uar gūdzepu m
 lūm æt þær lūm z lūdz þa upi skip þra z uar þa lūm
 til lūm æt lūm þra skipmū ē þ uar lūm mīl þōttær æt
 þær til lūm æt þr nētt æt þær æt lūm æt lūm þellæ
 d' skip þra z uūm til lūdz þær æt ættær þell æt uættær ættær
 þær lūm þell uūm skip þra þa tabu þr bær z ættær t skip

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

Drept hestrinn/ fót, so er Æirekr reid, ok fell han af baki ok lestizst
 fotr hans; þa mælti Æirekr: ekki mun mer ætlat at finna lónd fleire en
 þetta er nu byggium ver, munum uer nu ekki leingr fara aller samt.
 For Æirekr heim j Bratta hlið; en Leifr redzst til skips ok felagar hans med
 honum; halfr fiorde tógr manna. Þar uar sudr madr æinn j ferd, er Tyrker 5
 het. Nu biuggu þeir skip sitt ok sigldu j haf þa er þeir voru búnir; ok
 fundu þa þat land/ fyst er þeir Biarnne fundu/ sidazst. Þar sigla/
 þeir at lande ok kostude akkerum ok skutu/ bate, ok foru a land, ok sa þar
 æigi gras, ioklar mykles voru allt hit efra, en sem æin/ hella væri all-
 t til ioklanna fra sionum, ok syndizst þeim þat land vera/ gæda/ laust. 10
 Þa mælti Leifr: æigi eross nu þat ordit um þetta land, sem Biarna, at uer hafim eigi
 komit a landit. Nu mun/ ek gefa nafn/ landinu ok kalla/ Helliuland/
 Sidan foru þeir til skips; efter þetta sigla þeir j haf ok fundu/ land/ annat/
 Sigla enn at lande ok kastá akkerum, skiota sidan/ bate ok ganga a landit.
 Þat land uar slett ok skogi uaxit ok sandar huitir vida/ þar sem þeir foru/ 15
 ok osæbratt. Þa mælti Leifr: af kostum skal þessu lande nafn/ gef, ok kalla/
 Mark land. Foru sidan ofan afr til skips sem fliotarst. Nu/
 sigla þeir þaðan j haf landnyrdings uedr ok uoru oti i j deyr
 adr þeir sa land/ ok sigldu at lande ok komu at ey einne er la norðr
 af landinu, ok geingu þar upp ok saust om j godu uedri ok fundu 20
 þat at dōgg uar a grasinu ok uard þeim þat firir, at þeir to-
 ku hondum sinum j dōgina, ok brugdu j munu ser, ok þottuzst ekki iaf-
 nnsætt kent hafua, sem þat var. Sidan foru þeir til skips sins ok sigl-
 du j sund/ þat er la/ mille eyiarinar ok ness þess, er norðr gek/
 af landinu; stefnu j uestr ætt firir nesit; þar uar gronsæfui m/ 25
 ikit at fiorn siofar, ok stod þa uppi skip þeirra/ ok uar þa langt
 til siofar at sia fra/ skipinu. En þeim uar suo mikil forvitni a at
 fara til landzins, at þeir nentu æigi þess at bida, at siorr felle un-
 dir skip þeirra, ok runnu til landz, þar er a æin fell ór uattne æinu. En/
 þegar siorr fell undir skip þeirra, þa toku þeir batinn ok reru til skip 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.
Danish Translation.

Hesten, som Erik red, snublede, og faldt han af og saarede
sin Fod; da sagde Erik : ikke mon være mig bestemt at finde flere Lande end
dette, som vi nu bebo; monne vi nu ikke længere følges alle sammen .
Drog Erik hjem til Brattelid, men Lejf begav sig til Skibet og hans Stalbrødre med
ham, halofjerdsindsti ¹⁾ Mænd. Der var en Sydlænder med paa Toget, som hed 5
Tyrker. Nu lavede de Skibet i Stand og sejlede ud paa Havet, da de vare færdige ; og
fandt da det Land først, som Bjarne's fandt sidst . Dér sejlede
de til Land og kastede Anker og skød Baaden ud og gik i Land og saa, dér
intet Græs; store Jökler var at se langt borte, men som en Stenslette var alt
lige til Jöklerne fra Söen, og syntes dem dette Land at være uden Goder. 10
Da sagde Lejf: ikke er det nu gaaet os med dette Land, som Bjarne, at vi ikke have
været i Land . Nu vil jeg give Navn til Landet og kalde det Helleland?²⁾
Siden drog de til Skibet, og derefter sejlede de ud paa Havet og fandt et andet Land,
sejle igen til Land og kaste Anker, skyde saa Baad ud og gaa i Land .
Det Land var fladt og skovbevokset og hvide Sande vidtom, hvor de kom frem, 15
og ikke brat mod Söen . Da sagde Lejf: efter Beskaffenheden skal dette Land gives Navn og kaldes
Markland?³⁾ Drog siden efter til Skibet som snarest . Nu
sejlede de derfra ud i Havet med Nordöstvind og vare ude i to Dage,
inden de saa Land, og sejlede mod Land og kom til en Ö, som laa norden-
for Landet, og gik dér op og saa sig omkring i godt Vejr og fandt, 20
at der var Dug paa Græsset, og gik det dem da saaledes, at de to-
ge med deres Hænder i Duggen og førte til deres Mund, og tyktes ikke
lignende södt at have kendt, som det var . Siden drog de til Skibet deres og sejl-
ede ind i et Sund, som laa mellem Öen og det Næs, som mod Nord gik
ud af Landet ; stævne de vester paa forbi Næsset; der var meget grundt 25
ved Lavvande, og stod da deres Skib paa Grund, og var der langt
til Vandet at se fra Skibet . Men de vare saa meget begærlige efter at
komme til Landet, at de nænte ikke at bide paa, at Vandet steg un-
der deres Skib, og løb i Land dér, hvor en Aa faldt ud fra en Sö . Men
saa snart Vandet steg under deres Skib, da tog de Baaden og roede til Skib- 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- The horse stumbled, which Eric rode, and fell he off from its back and hurt his foot, then quoth Eric: not is for me fated to find more lands than this where we now dwell, we now no longer may follow together.
- Went Eric home to Brattalid, and Leif went to the ship, and his fellows with
5 him, three tens and a half¹⁾ men. There was a southern man with them, who Tyrker
was called. Now they built their ship and went to sea, when they had finished, and found then that land first, which Biarne's found last. There sailed
they to land and cast anchor and put out the boat and went ashore and saw there
no grass, large ice-mountains were seen far away, but like one stonefield was all
10 to the ice-mountains from the sea, and seemed to them this land to be good for nothing.
Then quoth Leif: not to us has it happened with this land as to Biarne, that we have not got upon the land. Now I will give name to the land and call it Helluland.²⁾
Afterwards they went to the ship, and then sailed they on the sea and found another land,
sail again to land and cast anchor, then put out the boat and get ashore,
15 that land was level and wood-covered and wide white sands, wherever they went,
and not steep at the shore. Then quoth Leif: After its quality shall this land have name, and be called Markland.³⁾ Went after that to the ship as fast as possible. Now
sailed they from thence on the sea before a northeast and were out for two days.
ere they saw land, and sailed to this land and came to an island, which lay to the north
20 of the land, and went up there and looked about in fine weather and found,
that there was dew on the grass, and it happened to them, that they touched the dew with their hands and brought to their mouths, and thought not to have known anything so sweet as this was. Afterwards they went to their ship and sail-
ed into a sound, that lay between the island and that cape, which went to the north
25 from the land, steering to the west of the cape, there was very shallow
at ebb-tide, and stood there aground their ship, and was there far to the sea to see from the ship. Yet they were so very curious to go ashore, that they could not bide, that the high-water would rise under their ship, but ran to the land, where a river fell into the sea from a lake. But
30 as soon as the tide rose under their ship, they took the boat and rowed to the ship

skil z plutu þ ugi f ana fida f uatit. z bottudu þ abbum
 z tarm ap skipe hupot sm z gdu þ buo' tobu þ ead fida.
 at buazt þar v þu uetu z gdu þar huf mibil huoze la
 oxi þar lay f anie ne f uatimnu z fteira lay e þu hepe
 pyi let þar uor tuo gady fide fote at þu er þ fndaz
 at þar mde atinge þengs þod þurpa auetru. þar buo
 mu atinge þroa auetru z lit venudu þar grauf meia
 uar þar iapnægi e agntæde eð iilde fol hape þ eybe
 aad z Magmala fad um fboyægi e er þu hopydu labet
 gð fme þa mli. f. v þneya fia nu ul eb fupra lara lide v
 f f fteate z ul eb baia lara fndæ z f helmigr hof v a vte
 fola herna e aiaar helmigr f baia fof z þa e leigra
 e þu bonu hei at buellæ z fblizt ætæu gdu þu fto v fto
 f gæ umizt at f þoz m; þ eð uor hofa at fola f. u mub
 ill mads z fteber ma fbozligaztæ at ua vior m z gady
 hopt mady um alla fhuu lepr hui hepe þau m; fki a havi
 æm hui f uellæ ber þ ul fndæ at m uar æt
 ap hæ þra z v f fupr fud; m. f. bue þ fteilla
 þuat tye hape leingæ vte m; þ þedgu z el
 fteat mrog. f. f harnæfþu talæ lepr nu mlog afndæ þ
 naum fmu z biozt al þær at leitt h; z ym m m; fm
 en e þu v fbanæ komn þra fola þa oek tye f mor þ.
 z uar fm vt þaguar. f. þau þ bæt at þotva h; van fba
 p þat f v þat leitt z lauleyge fma futhgr f andlæ h
 all uerfti z uelalgr. v f þora mady a alla bonar hagler þa
 mli f. ul h; huf vru fto ftem þot nu z fibile þneyrnu f
 talæ þa þot leigæ a þyofbu z fbur mangæuega angu
 nu z grefti f; e þu fndæ æ huar v f fage f mli þa e noy
 rtemu er fto v leio eb v geigi æ nuyblu længra e þu þa
 eb nobbur nymæme at fegia eb þau vru vid z vru b. nu

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

sins ok fluttu þat upp j ana; sidan j uattnit ok kostuðu þar akkerum,
ok baru af skipi hufót sin ok gerðu þar búðir; tók þat rad sidan
at buazst þar um þann vetr ok gerðu þar hus mikil. Huorke sk-
orti þar lax j anne ne j uattninu, ok stærra lax en þeir hefde
fyr set. Þar uar suo goðr landrkostr, at þui er þeim syndir 35
at þar munde æinge fenadr fodr þurfa a uetrum. Þar kuo-
mu æinge frost a uetrum, ok litt renudu þar graus. Meira
uar þar iafnudegru en a Grænlande edr Islande. Sol hafde þar eyftar-
stad ok Dagmala stad um skamdegi. En er þeir hofdu lokit hus-
gerd sinne; þa mælti Leifr við forneyti sitt: nu vil ek skifa lata lide voru 40
j ij stade, ok vil ek kanna lata landit; ok skal helmingr lids vera vit
skala heima, en annar helmingr skall kanna landit ok fara æigi leingra,
en þeir komi heim at kuelde ok skilazst æigi. Nu gerðu þeir suo um stund.
Leifr gerde ymixst, aþhan for med þeim edr uar heima at skala. Leifr uar mik-
ill madr ok sterkr, manna skóruhástr at sia, vitr madr ok goðr 45
hofs madrum alla hluti. Leifr hinn hepn fann menn i sker a hafi.

A æin hueru kuelde bar þat til tidenda, at manna uar vant
af lide þeirra, ok var þat Tyrker sudr madr. Leifr kunne þui storilla
þuiat Tyrker hafde leinge verit med þeim fedgum ok el-
skat miog Leif j barnnesku. Talde Leifr nu miog a hendr foru 50
nautum sinum ok biozt til ferdar at læta hans, ok xii menn med honum.
En er þeir voru skamt komnir fra skala; þa gek Tyrker j mot þeim,
ok uar honum vel fagnat. Leifr fann þat bratt, at fostro hans var ska-
p fætt; han var bratt lætr ok lauseygr, smaskitligr j andliti, li-
till uessti ok uesaligr, en jþrotta madr a allskonar hagleik. Þa 55
mælti Leifr til hans: hui vartu suo sæinn, fostri min, ok fraskile forneytinu. Han
talade þa fyst leinge a þyrsku ok skaut marga uega augu-
num ok gretti sig, en þeir skildu æigi huat er han sagde; han mælti þa a nor-
rænu er stund leid, ek uar geingin æigi myklu læingra en þit kan
ek nokkur ragnæme at segia, ek fann vin við ok vin ber. Mun 60

et og førte det op i Aaen; derefter i Söen og kastede der Anker,
 og bare fra Skibet deres Skindposer og byggede der Boder; tog den Beslutning siden
 at boele der den Vinter og byggede der et stort Hus. Hverken skort-
 ede det der paa Læx i Aaen eller i Söen, og större Læx end de havde
 för set. Der var saa gode Land-Betingelser, at det syntes dem, at 35
 der maatte ingen Kvæg Fodring behöves om Vinteren. Der kom
 ingen Frost om Vinteren, og lidet visnede der Græsset. Mere
 var der lige Længde för Nat og Dag end paa Grönland eller Island. Solen havde der Eyktar
 Stad⁴⁾ og Dagmala Stad⁵⁾ paa den korteste Dag. Men da de havde lavet Hus -
 bygningen deres, da sagde Lejf til sine Kammerater: nu vil jeg lade dele Flokken vor 40
 i to Dele, og vil jeg lade undersöge Landet; og skal den halve Flok være ved
 Hallen hjemme, men den anden Halvdel skal undersöge Landet og drage ikke længere bort,
 end at de kunne komme hjem om Aftenen, og skilles ikke. Nu gjorde de saaledes en Tid.
 Lejf gjorde skiftevis, saa at han drog ud med dem eller var hjemme ved Hallen. Lejf var en
 stor Mand og stærk, en Mand der var mandig at se, en klög Mand og en 45
 maadeholden Mand i alle Dele: Lejf den lykkelige fandt Folk paa et Skær i Havet.

Paa en Aften bragtes den Tidende, at en Mand blev sønnet
 i deres Tropa, og var det Tyrker, Sydlænderen. Lejf fölte derved stor Uro,
 saasom Tyrker havde længe været med ham og hans Fader og elsket
 Lejf meget i dennes Barndom. Talte Lejf nu meget haardt til 50
 sine Følgesvende og böd til Tog för at opsöge ham, og XII Mænd med ham.
 Men da de vare kort Vej komne fra Hallen, saa gik Tyrker dem imöde,
 og blev han vel modtaget. Lejf fandt strax ud, at Fosterfaderen hans var
 ophidset. Han var höjpanndet, med urolige Öjne, smaa Fregner i Ansigtet, li-
 den af Væxt og ubetydelig; men Idrætsmand med alskens Kunstfærdighed. Da 55
 sagde Lejf til ham: hoi var du saa sön, Fosterfader min, og skiltes fra Kammeraterne. Han
 talede da först længe i sit sydlandske Maal og rullede meget med Öj-
 nene og gjorde Ansigter; men de forstod ikke, hvad han sagde, han talte da paa Nor-
 disk, efter at en Stund var gaaet: Jeg var gaaet ikke meget længere; dog kan
 jeg noget nyt sige; jeg fandt Vintræer og Vinbær. Mon 60

¹⁾35 ²⁾Stenlandet ³⁾Skovlandet ⁴⁾gik ned efter Kl.3 ⁵⁾stod op för Kl.9

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

and conveyed it up the river, afterwards into the lake and cast there anchor,
and brought from the ship their leatherbags and made there booths, took that resolution afterwards
to abide there for that winter and made there a large house. Neither wanted
there salmon in the river nor in the lake, and larger salmon than they had
35 before seen. There were so good land-qualities, that it seemed to them,
that there might no cattle fodder be wanted in winter time. There came
no frost in winter, and little withered the grass. More
was there equal length of day and night than in Greenland or Iceland. The sun had there Eyktar-
stad⁴ and Dagmala Stad⁵ on the shortest day. But when they had made their
40 housebuilding, Leif said to his fellows: now I will let our company be divided
into two parts, and I will let the land be explored, and one half of the party shall remain
at home, while the other half shall explore the land, and go not farther away,
than that they can return in the evening, and not be separated. Now they did so for a while.
Leif acted alternately, going out with them or staying at home in the hall. Leif was a very
45 tall man and vigorous, a man most valiant to see, a wise man and a very
moderate man in all regards. Leif the happy found men on a skerry at sea.

On one evening came the tidings, that a man was wanted
of their troupe, and that was Tyrker, the southern man. Leif was very troubled by this,
because Tyrker had been long with his father and himself and loved
50 much Leif in his childhood. Leif now severely blamed his com-
panions and ordered an expedition in search of him, and XII men with him.
But as they were gone a short way from the hall, Tyrker went to meet them,
and he was well received. Leif found out at once, that his fosterfather was
°° excited. He had a large forehead, and restless eyes, small freckles in his face,
55 a low stature and unseemly, but a man foremost in all sports. Then
Leif said to him: why wert thou so late, fosterfather mine, and partedst from thy comrades. He
spoke then first a long time in his southern tongue and rolled much his eyes
and made wry faces, but they did not understand what he said, he spoke then in
northern language after a while: I have walked not much farther, yet I can
60 something curious relate: I found wine-trees and wineberries. May

¹35 ²The stony land ³Woodland ⁴Sunset after 3 P.M. ⁵Sunrise before 9 A.M.

þá sá post min q. t. at viliu e
 þræðs er hugbeð þess nýrðne
 nott e. v. mýðum mli lepr v
 rucianu sýllur þræ z t. mli d
 hógut vinnu z þella mýben
 mliul z þræ v. v. adf. reðr suo e
 gilld ap vin biu nu v. hógut þræ asþipr z e. uozar þa b
 iuguzt þr z sigldu b. z gap lepr napn lundnu ept. b.
 boðu z ballað vinnu sigla nu sá f. hap z gap þ. ut bizi
 þ. t. e. þr. sa. gnlnd z pioll und. ioblu þa toð æmi ni t. mals
 z mli v. lepr hui sgr. þu suo mlog mli. ueda sþipmu. t. su
 eb hyg at stion mli en þo ei at plava eðs huo sēan þ. t.
 ndenat. þr. buoduzt ebbi lea þer ubendu sēan. eb nea te
 seg. t. huozt eb te sþip eðs sber. nu sēan þr. z quodu s. da. f.
 sa þu þræm e. þr. at h. sa. m. s. sber. nu ul eb at v. t.
 rtm und. uedzt seg. t. hui at nāi t. þr. ep m. eru þurpruð
 at nā uoz þunde z e. naudsm a. at daga þ. e. m. þu at
 þr. se. de. þræ m. þa æigū v. allan kott und. oit e. þr. ebbi
 sēan. nu sēan þr. und. sēan z lögdu sēan. þostudu abbi z sēu
 tu liliu þa sēu e. þr. hópdu hapt m. s. þa sþa ryrbo hui
 þar vete þr. hui. sa. buetzit þos. heira z vā noyren m. at
 kēue eðs hui e. þr. napn lepr seg. til sēan sēan æt. þa
 uta os. þræa hlið seg. h. t. q. suo vā. m. ul eb seg. t. bioda
 yðs ollu amia sþip z þemunu þ. e. sþip. m. v. raba þr. þ.
 agū þo kott z sigldu sēan til æt. þræ m. þ. þr. m. t. e.
 þr. þonu t. þræa hliðar þaru þar m. ap sþip sēan bāu
 d. t. þon t. vistar m. sēan z quozit þonu h. z u. m. m. audz
 en þer uist. audz haleri þeð þon z sēan þelogu. t. toð
 xv m. os. sberinu h. uar sēan ballads. t. hui þer m. t. v. d. n
 u þeð gott t. þræ z m. d. d. m. g. þr. uer. þom sēan m. b.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

- Þat satt, fœstri minn, það Leifr. At visu er þat satt, það hann, þviat ek var þar
fæddr, er huorke skorti uinvid ne vinber. Nu suofu þeir af þa/
nott, en om morgunin mætti Leifr við haseta sina: nú skal hafua/
tuennar systur fram, ok skal sinn dag huort lesa vinber edr
hoggua uinvid ok fella mórkena, suo at þat verðe farmr til skips 5
mins, ok þetta var rads tekit. Suo er sagt, at eftir batr þeirra var f.
ylldr af vinberium. Nu var hogginn farmr a skipit. Ok er uorar, þa b.
iugguzst þeir ok sigldu burt, ok gaf Leifr nafn landinu eftir land.
kostum ok kallade Vinland. Sigla nu sidan j haf ok gaf þeim vel byri,
þar til er þeir sa Grenland ok fioll undir ioklum, þa tok æinn maðr til mals 10
ok mætti við Leif: Hui styrir þu suo miog undir uedr skipinu. Leifr suarar:
ek hygg at stiorrn minne, en þo eru at fleira, edr huat seai þer til
tidenda. Þeir kuoduzst ekki sea þat er tidendum sætti. Ekke ueit æigi,
segir Leifr, huort ek se skip edr sker. Nu sea þeir, ok quodu sker vera, han/
sa þvi frammar en þeir, at han sa menn j skerinu, nu vil ek, at ver bei 15
tim undir uedrit, segir Leifr, suo at naim til þeirra, ef menn eru þurflugir
at nu uorum funde, ok er nauðsyn a at duga þeim, en með þvi at
þeir se æigi frið menn, þa æigum ver allan kost undir oss, en þeir ekki undir
ser. Nu sækia þeir undir skerit ok lægdu sitt kostuðu alkeri ok sku.
tu litlum bati óðrum, er þeir hófðu haft með ser. Þa spurde Tyrker, huer 20
þar rede firir lide, sa kuetzst Þorir heita ok vera norœnn maðr at
kafne, edr huert er þitt nafn. Leifr segir til sinu. Ertu son Æireks ra).
uðu ór Bratta hlid, segir han. Leifr það suo vera; nu vil ek, segir Leifr, biða/
yðr öllum a mitt skip ok femurum þeim, er skipit ma við taka. Þeir þ.
agu þann kost ok sigldu sidan til Æireks fiardar með þeim farmi, þar til er 25
þeir komu til Bratta hlidar. Baru farmin af skipe. Sidan bau).
d. Leifr Þori til vistar með ser, ok Gudride, konu hans, ok iij monnum audrum/
en fek uistir afðrum lasetum þede Þoris ok sinum félögum. Leifr tók
xv menn ór skerinu. Han uar sidan kalladr Leifr hinn hepnir. Leifr varð n.
u þede gott til fiar ok mannuirðingar. Þann uetr kom sott mik 30

det er sandt, Fosterfader min, sagde Lejf. Tilvisse er det sandt, sagde han, thi jeg blev der født, hvor det hverken skortede paa Vintræer eller Vindrøer. Nu sov de den Nat, men om Morgenens sagde Lejf til Besætningen sin : nu skal vi have tvende Sysler før, og skal hver Dag enten samle Druer eller	
hugge Vintre og fælde Skov saa at det kan vordre Ladning til Skibet	5
mit; og dette Raad blev fulgt. Saa er sagt, at deres Storbæd blev f- ylt med Vindrøer. Nu blev hugget Ladning til Skibet. Og da det blev Vaar, da gjorde de klar og sejlede bort, og gav Lejf Navn til Landet efter Land- produkterne og kaldte det Vinland. Sejlede nu siden ud i Havet og havde god Bør, indtil de saa Grønland og Fjælde under Jöklerne. Da tog en Mand til Orde	10
og sagde til Lejf: Hvi styrer Du saa meget Skibet under Vinden. Lejf svarer: jeg passer mit Ror, men dog ogsaa noget mere; men hvad ser I af mærkeligt. De svarede, at de ikke saa noget mærkeligt. Jeg veed ikke, siger Lejf, om jeg ser et Skib eller et Skær. Nu saa de det, og sagde det var et Skær; han saa skarpere end de, saa at han saa Mænd paa Skæret; nu vil jeg, at vi holde	15
mod Vinden, siger Lejf, saa at vi naa til dem, hvis de ere trængende til at vi komme til dem, og der er Nödvendighed for at hjælpe dem; men hvis at de ikke ere fredelige; da have vi alle Betingelser til vor Fordel, men de ikke til deres. Nu sejlede de ind mod Skæret og lod [Sejlet] gaa, kastede Anker og skød den anden lille Bæd ud, som de havde haft med sig. Da spurgte Tyrker, hvem	20
der raadede for Skæren; han sagde sig hedde Thorer og være Nordmand af Slægt; men hvad er Dit Navn. Lejf siger sit. Er du Søn af Erik Rö de fra Brattelid, siger han. Lejf svarede, saa var det. Nu vil jeg, siger Lejf, byde eder alle ud paa mit Skib og derhos det Gods, som Skibet kan modtage. De toge dette Vilkaar og sejlede siden efter til Eriksfjord med denne Ladning, indtil	25
de kom til Brattelid. Bragte Ladningen fra Skibet. Siden tilbød Lejf Thorer at bo hos sig med Gudrid, hans Kone, og III Mænd desuden, og fik Ophold andet Steds for Besætningen, baade Thorers og hans egne Fæller. Lejf tog IV Mennesker fra Skæret. Han blev siden kaldt Lejf den Lykkelige. Lejf var n- u baade rig paa Gods og Ære. Denne Vinter kom stor Sot	30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- that be true, foster-father mine, quoth Leif. To be sure it is true, quoth he, for I was there
born, where neither vine nor grapes are scarce. Now slept they through that
night; but the next morning Leif said to his crew: now we shall have
two works, and shall every day either gather grapes or
5 cut vines and fell timber, so that they may be a lading for my ship; -----
and this advice was taken. So is said, that their aft-boat was f-
illed with grapes. Now was hewn a lading for the ship. And when spring came, they
made ready and sailed away; and gave Leif name to the land after the lands
products and called it Wineland. Sailed now after that to sea and got fair wind,
10 until they saw Greenland and fells under the glaciers; then took a man to speak. -----
and quoth to Leif: Why steerst thou the ship so much under the wind. Leif answers:
I take care of my rudder, but of more than that besides; or what do you see of
remarkable. They answered, that they saw nothing remarkable. I do not know,
said Leif, if I see a ship or a skerry. Now they saw it, and said it to be a skerry; he
15 saw yet sharper than they, so that he saw men on the skerry; now I will, that we -----
beat against the wind, says Leif, so as to get near to them, if they be wanting to be
found by us, and there is need to assist them, and if
they are not peaceable, then have we all advantages for us, but they not for
them. Now they sailed to the skerry and let go[sail], cast anchor and put
20 out another little boat, which they had had with them. Then Tyrker asked, who -----
was the leader of the party; he told himself to be called Thorer and to be of northern
kin; but what is thy name. Leif told it him. Art thou son of Eric the Red
of Brattalid, says he. Leif replied that so he was. Now I will, says Leif, bid
you all on my ship and those goods, that the ship will hold. They
25 accepted those terms, and sailed afterwards to Ericsfirth with the lading, until that -----
they came to Brattalid. Brought the lading out of the ship. Afterwards
Leif bade Thorer to dwell with him, and Gudrid, his wife, and III other men,
but got dwellings for the other men, both Thorer's and his own. Leif took
XV men from the skerry. He was afterwards called Leif the happy. Leif was n-
30 ow well off both as to riches and honour. That winter came much sickness -----

D i bu dū
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THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

til j lid Þoriss, ok andadizst han Þorir ok mikill hluti lids hans. Þannu ve-
 r andadizst ok Eirleir raude. Nu var umræda mikil, om Vinlandz
 för Leifs, ok Þotti Þoruallde, brodur hans, of o vída kannat hafa ver-
 it landit. Þa mælti Leifr uit Þoruallde: Þu skalt fara með skip mit, brodir, e-
 f þu vill til Vinlandz, ok vil ek þo, at skipit fari adr eftir uide/ 35
 þeim, er Þorir atti j skerinn, ok suo var gert. Þorualldr fór til Vijnlandz/.

No biozst Þorualldr til þeirrar ferðar með xxx manna, með umrade Leifs,
 brodur síns. Sidan biuggu þeir skip sitt ok helldu j haf, ok er
 æinge fra sögnun om ferð þeirra, fyrr en þeir koma til Vinlandz, til
 Leifs buda, ok biuggu þar om skip sitt ok satu um kyrt þannu uetr, ok 40
 ueiddu fiska til matar ser. En om uerit mælti Þorualldr, at þeir skyldu bu-
 a skip sitt, ok skyldu eftir batr skipsins ok nokkurir menn með fara firir
 uestan landit ok kannal þar om summarit. Þeim syndizst landit fagurt ok
 skogótti, ok skamt mille skogar ok siofar ok huttir sandar; þar var ey-
 iott miog ok gronsæfu mikit. Þeir fundu huerge manna vistir ne 45
 dyra; en j eyiu æinne uestarliga fundu þeir kornu hialm
 af tre; æigi fundu þeir flæire manna uerk, ok foru afr ok quomu
 til Leifs buda at hausti. En at sumri óðru för Þorualldr firir austan með
 kaup skipit, ok hit nyrðra firir landit. Þa gerde at þeim uedr hua-
 st firir arundnese einu, ok rak þa þar upp ok brutu kiolinn undan ski- 50
 pinu, ok hófdu þar langa duol ok bættu skip sitt. Þa mælti
 Þorualldr vit forunautu sina; nu vil ek, at uer ræsim her upp kiolinn
 a nesinu ok kallim Kjahnar nes, ok suo gerdu þeir. Sidan sigla þeir
 þadan j braut ok austr firir landit ok inn j fiardar klasta, þa
 er þar uoru næstir, ok at hófdu þeim, er þar gek fram; han var allr 55
 skoge uaxin, þa leggia þeir fram skip sin j lagi, ok skiota bry-
 ggium a land ok geingur Þorualldr þar a land upp með alla forunautu sina. Han
 mælti þa: her er fagurt, ok her villdu ek bæ minn ræisa. Ganga sidan til
 skips, ok sia a sandinum inn fra hófdanum iij hæder; ok foru til
 þangat ok sea þar hud keipa iij ok iij menn undir huerium). Þa skip- 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

blandt Thorers Skare, og døde han, Thorer, og en stor Del af hans Skare. Denne Vin- ter døde ogsaa Erik Röde. Nu var Talen meget om Vinlands- færden Lejfs, og tyktes det Thorvald, hans Broder, at utilstrækkeligt var undersøgt Landet. Da sagde Lejf til Thorvald: Du skal fare med mit Skib, Broder, hvis Du vil til Vinland; og vil jeg dog, at Skibet farer først efter det Ved, 35 som Thorer havde paa Skæret; og saaledes blev gjort. Thorvald gik til Vinland	35
Nu forberedte Thorvald sig til deres Færd med XXX Mand, med Raadgivning af Lejf, hans Broder. Siden gjorde de deres Skib i Stand, og drog ud paa Havet, og er der ingen Sagn om deres Rejse, før end de kom til Vinland, til Lejfs Boder, og lagde der deres Skib op og sad roligt den Vinter og 40 fangede Fisk til Føde for sig. Men om Vaaren sagde Thorvald, at de skulde be- rede Skibet deres, og skulde Skibets Storbaad og nogle Mænd med den fare langs Vestsiden af Landet og undersøge der om Sommeren. Dem tyktes Landet fagert og skovrigt, og kort mellem Skovene og Havet og de hvide Sande; der var Öer mange og meget grundt. De fandt hverken Menneskeboliger eller 45 Dyrelejer; men paa en Ö, der laa mod Vest, fandt de et Kornskur af Træ; ikke fandt de flere Menneskeværker, og drog tilbage og kom til Lejfs Boder om Hösten. Men den næste Somer fór Thorvald österpaa med Handels-Skibet og om paa den nordre Side af Landet. Da fik de et høast Vejr ud for et Næs, og kastedes op derpaa og bröde Kjölen under Skib- 50 et, og havde de der langt Ophold og bödede deres Skib. Da sagde Thorvald til sine Følgesvende: nu vil jeg, at vi rejse her op Kjölen paa Næsset og kalde det Kjalharnæs, og saaledes gjorde de. Siden sejle de derfra bort og östen om Landet og ind i Fjordmundingen, som der var nær ved, og til et Hoved, som gik ud der; det var ganske 55 skovbenoxet; der lægge de først Skibet deres i Leje, og sköd Bryg- gen i Land, og gaar Thorvald op i Landet med alle sine Følgesvende. Han sagde da: her er fagert, og her vilde jeg gerne rejse min Bo. Gik de siden til Skibet og saa paa Sandet indenfor Hovedet III Höje, og drog did hen og saa der III Skindbaade og III Mennesker under hver. Da del- 60	40 45 50 55 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

among Thorer's men, and died Thorer and a great deal of his troop. That winter died also Eric the Red. Now there was much speaking of the Wineland-voyage of Leif, and thought Thorvald, his brother, not enough explored to have been the land. Then quoth Leif to Thorvald: thou shalt go out with my ship, brother, if thou wilt go to Wineland, and I will, though, that the ship is to go first for the wood, which Thorer had on the skerry; and so it was done. Thorvald went to Wineland.

Now Thorvald prepared for their voyage with XXX men, under the advising of Leif, his brother. Afterwards they made ready their ship and put out to sea, and is there no saying of their voyage, before they came to Wineland, to Leif's booths, and laid up their ship there and kept quiet that winter and caught fish for their eating. But in the spring Thorvald said, that they should make their ship ready, and should the aft-boat of the ship and some men with it go to the western part of the land and explore there during the summer. To them seemed the land wooded, and not far from the woods to the sea and the white sands, there were fair and many islands and shallows. They found dwellings neither of men nor of beasts, but in one of the western islands they found a corn-shed of wood, not found they more works of man, and went back and came to Leif's booths at harvest-time. But the next summer Thorvald went eastwards with the merchant-ship, and to the north of the land. Then came upon them a hard weather off a ness, and were driven on shore there and broke the keel under the ship, and had there a long delay and mended their ship. Then said Thorvald to his followers: now I will, that we raise here up the keel on the ness and call it Kjalnar Ness¹⁾, and so they did. Afterwards they sail from thence away and to the east of the land and into the firth-mouth, that was there next to it, and to a headland, which sprang forth there; it was all wood-grown; there they make first their ship fast, and put out the gang-board to the shore, and goes Thorvald there on shore with all his followers. Quoth he then: here is fair, and here would I raise my abode. Went afterwards to the ship and saw on the sands within the headland III hills, and went there and saw there III leather-boats and III men under each of them. Then they di-

¹⁾ the ness of the keel

tu þrúðu sánu z hopðu lúð
 w; þeip sá þrúðe þa hma
 z lúð þar v z lúð sá þ
 u þrúðu þa bygd; ept þ llo
 marnu æ uobu hallaðok
 þ þa luo at þrúðu uobu
 uall; z all þneire þar. ep
 skip þar z aller m þm ob
 man ept þrúðu v tal hud
 þeipa z lóga at þ. þv mli þa v
 þm þara vt alþv vígpleba z
 vrazt sem þezt ē nega lit f
 mor suo ga þr en lþre luga
 skutu aþa vin stund ē þhja
 fidan f burt sem abapazd
 húr sem man þa stund þv.
 mē lúð ep þr uore nobbit
 þar. þr þuoduzit æ lár va.
 eb he þ þeomgít þar und
 þm lúð lúð þ z þlo þ malle
 skip þezd sá z lúð lúð
 und þm lúð m z er her
 oim en mū miz þra tilb
 ana lúð nu þezd eb at þ
 burt þd yza sem þloraat
 aþr alceid en eu þ þur
 þara mik alhopa þn er
 mer þom bygi lúð
 þa ma þ þa at m hapu
 þar anumi þom at eb mū
 þar þua a vin stund þ
 þu þ mli gpa z lúð lúð
 at hopd m z at þar
 z þalla þ þrota nel
 iapna lúð. Grek þ v þ
 þristi at en þo andadzt
 æw þau þ þrúðu. nu
 andadzt þ uall; ē þv
 gdu allt ept þm sem
 þ hapd mli z þ lúð z
 þu þ þra lúð z lóga
 þuoz oðr lúð nana lúð
 vlu z lúð þar þu uer
 z þengu lúð vmlar z
 vin vld t lúð lúð. nu
 þuadzt þaran vm uoz
 ept al grek þ z þuomū
 skip lúð f æw þ z
 þu m t at lúð mli vande
 þlre m ew þ andadzt
 velt þigz at hapd
 gzt t nana m; aglúð
 at þlre m f æw þ.
 hapd þuogazt z þeng
 guð; iat þuarnar daz
 ē at hapd þv dazt
 no ē þv uar þ lúð.
 nu þuadzt þlre m
 æw þon at þa t vlnaz
 ept lúð þuallaz
 þzod lúð z

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

tu þeir lide sinu ok hófdu hendr a þeim öllum nema einn komast j burt
 með keip sinn. Þeir drepa hina viltj ok ganga sidan afr a hófdan
 ok staxst þar om ok sia inn j fjordinn hæder nokkurar, ok ætluð/_
 u þeir þat vera bygdir. Eftir þat slo a þa hofga suo miklum, at þeir
 mattu æigi uoku hallda ok sofna þeir aller. Þa kom kall y_5
 fir þa suo at þeir uoknuðu aller. Suo segir kallit: uaki þu, Þor-
 ualldr ok allt forneyte þitt, ef þu vill lif þitt hafa, ok far þu a
 skip þitt ok aller menn þinir, ok farit fra lande sem skiotaxst. Þa for
 innan eftir firdinum v tal hudkæipa ok lögðu at þeim. Þorvalldr mætti þa: ver
 skulum föera vt abord vigfleka ok veriaxst sem beaxt, en uega lit j10
 mot. Suo gera þeir, en skrælingar skutu a þa om stund, en flyia/
 sidan j burt, sem akafaxst huer sem matti. Þa spurde Þorvalldr menn/
 sina, ef þeir uere nokkut sarir. Þeir kuoduxst æigi sarir vera; ek he -
 fir fœingit sar under hendi, segir han, ok flo ör mille skip bordxsins ok/
 skialldarins under hond mer, ok er her orin; enn mun mig þetta til b_15
 ana leida; nu ræð ek, at þer buit ferd ydra sem flioatxst afr
 a læid, en en þer skulut föera mik a hofda þann, er mer þotti byggj-
 ligaxst vera; ma þat vera, at mer hafui satt a munni komit, at ek muni
 þar hua a om stund. Þar skulu þeir mik grafa ok setia krossa at hofdum/
 mer ok at fotum, ok kallit þat krossa nes iafnan sidan. Grenland var þa20
 kristnat, en þo andadiast Æirekr raude firir kristni. Nu andadiast Þor-
 ualldr. En þeir gerðu allt eftir þui sem han hafde mælt, ok foru sidan ok hittu/
 þar forunauta sina, ok sogðu huorir ôðrum slik tidende sem vissu, ok biugg
 þar þann uetr ok fengu ser vinber ok vin vid til skip sins. Nu buaxst
 þadan om uorit eftir til Grenlandz, ok kuomu skipe sinu j Æireks fjord25
 ok kunnu Leif at segia mikil tidende. Þorstein Æireks son andadi i vestri byggd.
 Þat hafde gerxst til tidenda medan a Grenlandi, at Þorsteinn j Æireks fird
 hafde kuongaxst ok fengit Gudridar Þorbiarnar dottur, er
 att hafde Þorir aust madr, er fyrr uar fra sagt. Nu fystiaxst
 Þorsteinn Æireks son at fara til Vinlandz eftir like Þorualldz broður sins, ok30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

te de deres Folk og lagde Haand paa dem alle undtagen en, som kom bort med sin Baad. De dræbe hine VIII og gaa siden efter paa Forbjerget og saa sig om dér, og saa inde i Fjorden nogle Høje, og antog de, det maatte være Boliger. Efter det slog sig saa stor Tyngde paa dem, at de formaaede ikke holde sig vaagne, og de sov alle ind. Da kom en Kalden over dem, saa at de alle vaagnede. Saaledes lyder Raabet: vaagn op, Du, Thorvald og hele Dit Følge, hvis Du vil bevare Dit Liv, og drag til Dit Skib og alle Dine Mænd, og rejs fra Land som snarest. Da kom inde fra Fjorden Udal af Skindbaade og angreb dem. Thorvald sagde da: vi skulle anbringe udenbords Stormskjoldene og værges os som bedst, men angribe kun lidt.	5
Saa gjorde de, men Skrællingerne skød en Stund paa dem, og flyede siden bort, saa hurtig som enhver kunde. Da spurgte Thorvald sine Mænd, om de vare noget saarede. De sagde ikke at være saarede, jeg har faaet Saar under Armen, siger han, og fløj Pil mellem Skibsbordet og Skjoldet ind under min Arm, og er her Pilen, og monne mig dette til Bane blive, nu raader jeg, at I berede Eders Færd som snarest paa Tilbagerejse, men I skulle føre mig til det Hoved, som tyktes mig bedst beboeligt, det kan være, at det var sandt, hvad min Mund sagde, at jeg monne dér bo en Stund. Der skulle I begrave mig og sætte Kors ved mit Hoved og ved Fødderne, og kalde det Korsnæs altid siden efter. Grönland var da kristnet, og dog døde Erik den Røde før Christendommen. Nu døde Thorvald, og de gjorde alt efter som han havde sagt, og drog siden at møde deres Fæller, og sagde hverandre slig Tidende som de vidste, og boede dér den Vinter og samlede sig Vindrue og Vinved til deres Skib. Nu beredte de sig paa at drage derfra Vaaren efter til Grönland, og kom deres Skib til Eriksfjord og kunde til Lejfs store Tidender. Thorstein Erikssøn døde i Vesterbygden.	15
Det havde hørdet inedens i Grönland, at Thorstein i Eriks Fjord havde giftet sig og faaet Gudrid Thorbjörnsdatter, som før havde Thorer Östmand, som forhen er sagt. Nu lystede Thorstein Eriks Søn at fare til Vinland efter Liget af sin Broder Thorvald, og	20
	25
	30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

vided their party and laid hands on them all but one, who escaped
with his boat. They kill those VIII and go afterwards on the headland
and looked about, and saw up the firth some hills, and supposed
they those to be settlements. After that they were stricken with weariness so great, that they
5 could not keep awake, and fell they all asleep. Then came a call a-
bove them, so that they all awoke. Thus says the call: Awake, thou Thor-
vold and all thy company, if thou wilt keep thy life, and go thou to
thy ship with all thy men, and sail from the land as quickly as possible. Then came
from within the firth numberless leatherboats and made at them. Quoth then Thorvold: we
10 shall put outboards the shields and defend ourselves as best we may, but attack only
little. So they did, but the Skralings shot at them for a while, and fled
afterwards away, as hurriedly as each of them might. Then asked Thorvold his
men, if they were anyhow wounded. They answered not to be wounded, I have
got a wound under the arm, says he, and flew an arrow between the shipside and
15 the shield under my arm, and here is the arrow, and may me this to d-
eath lead, now I advise, that you prepare to go as soon as possible
back, but you shall bring me to that headland, which I thought most habi-
table to be, may be, that a true word came of my mouth, that I might
dwell there for a while. There you shall bury me and set a cross at my head
20 and at my feet, and call it Krossaness⁹ for ever after. Greenland was at that time
christianized, though Eric the Red died before the Christendom. Now died Thor-
vold. And they did all according to what he had said, and went then to meet
their comrades, and said to each other such tidings as they knew, and dwelt
there that winter and gathered grapes and vine-wood for their ship. Now they prepared
25 to go thence next spring to Greenland, and came their ship in Ericsfirth
and had great tidings to tell to Leif. Thorstein Ericsson died in the Western settlement.

It had happened meanwhile in Greenland, that Thorstein in Ericsfirth
had married and got Gudrid Thorbiorns daughter, whom
Thorer the Eastman had had, as before was mentioned. Now wished
30 Thorstein Ericsson to go to Wineland for the body of his brother Thorvold, and



hw þor þat sanna z ualde h̄ h̄d at apl̄ z uerfi z hapde mer
 9 halpan þara mō mā z gudgide koma s̄ma z sigla f̄ hap þe
 gar þau ēu buri z b̄ s̄nd s̄yn þau uelk̄ va alt̄ s̄m̄r z v̄it
 u c̄e h̄uar þau f̄ z er uka uar ap̄ uet̄ þa toku þv̄ t̄ad f̄ l̄ysu
 þirde a gr̄d̄nde f̄ h̄mie uer̄m̄ bygd̄ þat̄. l̄w̄at̄e þ̄ v̄ v̄ia ob
 þeb̄ uat̄er s̄ullu h̄aletu s̄m̄u er h̄ v̄ v̄it l̄ant̄ z k̄ona h̄c̄ nu
 v̄ þau ept̄ at l̄b̄pe tuau nob̄k̄ur̄ n̄c̄ur̄. þa v̄ ēu umḡ b̄at̄
 uer̄ ap̄r̄nde f̄ uar c̄em̄ dag at m̄ k̄w̄ at n̄all̄e þ̄ra s̄n̄ma
 la spur̄de er þ̄r̄ þ̄ v̄ h̄uar m̄a v̄i f̄ uall̄dm̄. þat̄. s̄. h̄ m̄ s̄eḡ
 h̄ eb̄ h̄ūr̄ sp̄yr̄ at þat̄. h̄er̄m̄ eb̄ z ē eb̄ kall̄. þat̄. s̄. s̄ur̄ ē þ̄ er
 eyrendi m̄ia h̄mḡat̄ at eb̄ uil b̄iada ybb̄r̄ b̄adū h̄ianū c̄ol
 st̄ar til m̄i. þat̄. q̄at̄ uilia h̄apa v̄ r̄at̄e k̄oma s̄m̄ar ē h̄ b̄a
 d̄ h̄ r̄ada z uū s̄at̄ar h̄ þ̄u þa m̄u eb̄ k̄onia ept̄. i b̄b̄r̄ at
 m̄ozḡi m̄z̄ eybe þat̄ l̄b̄ox̄ eb̄k̄i t̄ at uer̄sa ybb̄r̄ v̄it ē þa
 s̄m̄ie er m̄k̄er m̄z̄ m̄ at v̄a þ̄ulat̄ h̄ ēv̄ v̄ þat̄ h̄w̄ þat̄ eb̄ ē
 c̄em̄ þ̄ybb̄r̄ m̄ozḡ aūan h̄id h̄ep̄ eb̄ z ē þ̄ h̄ap̄t̄ z ārl̄a eb̄ þ̄
 þa b̄er̄a er þ̄ h̄ap̄t̄ uū b̄o h̄ ept̄ þ̄ um̄ m̄ozḡm̄ m̄z̄ eybi
 z þ̄ozu þau m̄z̄ b̄at̄. s̄ud̄ra til uat̄ar z uer̄m̄i h̄ þ̄ uil̄ gud̄
 m̄oz̄ uar l̄b̄ozuliḡ b̄ona at s̄ia z uer̄ b̄ona z b̄un̄ie uil̄ at v̄
 a m̄z̄ ob̄um̄ū m̄m̄ f̄ v̄ s̄n̄ma uer̄r̄ s̄or̄ b̄o f̄ l̄id þat̄. āer̄ f̄
 z and̄ad̄izat̄ þar̄ m̄ozḡ þ̄n̄at̄ f̄at̄. d̄ar̄ ḡa b̄iāur̄ at b̄b̄r̄ þ̄
 ēs̄ra er and̄ad̄izat̄ z þ̄er̄a til l̄b̄is̄ z b̄ua þar̄ v̄ þat̄ eb̄ uil̄
 l̄ar̄a þ̄lyna al̄ āer̄. þ̄ at s̄un̄m̄ oll̄ l̄ib̄m̄ nu ē þ̄est̄ i b̄ar̄ at b̄l̄
 at at s̄oū b̄em̄r̄ f̄ h̄yb̄ile þat̄ z r̄ub̄ b̄ona h̄c̄ s̄or̄ þ̄ȳst̄ ē h̄er̄
 ḡr̄th̄r̄ h̄on uar̄ a b̄apt̄. m̄ib̄a z s̄ter̄b̄ s̄em̄ b̄all̄ar̄ ē þ̄o b̄o s̄o
 at̄m̄ h̄i und̄ z h̄er̄ ept̄ f̄ r̄ob̄ s̄ama þat̄. āer̄. þ̄ z l̄agu þ̄
 b̄er̄de s̄en̄ z and̄ad̄izat̄ ḡm̄th̄r̄ k̄ona þat̄. s̄ist̄a en̄ ē h̄ v̄ d̄m̄
 v̄ þa ḡeb̄ þat̄. þ̄r̄a q̄ r̄op̄un̄ie ept̄ þ̄iol at l̄eḡia a l̄ib̄r̄. Ḡiob̄
 r̄iōs̄ m̄ti þa v̄tu l̄ela h̄r̄id f̄ b̄oz̄r̄ þat̄. m̄u s̄eḡ h̄. h̄ q̄. s̄uo v̄a
 l̄ygḡlbu þa m̄ti þat̄. āer̄. þ̄. m̄z̄ und̄ar̄h̄iḡt̄ h̄er̄at̄ ē nu v̄ h̄p̄r̄

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

bio skip hit sama, ok ualde han lid at afli ok uesti, ok hafde met
 ser halfan þridea tóg manna ok Gudride konu sina, ok sigla j haf, þe-
 gar þau ero buin ok ór landsyn. Þau uelkti vti allt sumarit ok viss-
 u æigi huar þau foru. Ok er uika uar af uetri, þa toku þeir land j Iysu.
 firde a Grænlande j hinne uestri byggd. Þorsteinn læitade þeim om vister, ok 35
 fekuister aullum hasetum sinum, en han bar vist laus ok kona hans. Nu
 voru þau eftir at skipe tuau nokkurar nætr. Þa uar enn ung krist-
 ne a Grenlande. Þat uaræinn dag at menn kuomæ at tiallde þeirra snemma!
 Sa spurde erfirir þeim var, huar manna veri j tialldinu. Þorsteinn suarar: ij menn, segir
 han, edr huerr spyr at. Þorsteinn hætti ek ok er ek kalladr Þorsteinn suarir; en þat er 40
 eyrendi mitt hingat, at ek vil bioda ykkir badum hionum til vi-
 star til min. Þorsteinn quæst uilia hafa omræde konu sinnar, en hon ba-
 d han rada; ok nu iatar han þessu. Þa mun ek koma eftir ykkir aa
 morgin med eyke, þuiat skortir ekki til at væita ykkir vist; en fa-
 sinne er mikit med mer at vera, þuiat ij ero vit þar hion, þuiat ek er 45
 æinþykkir miog; anhan sid hefir ek ok, en þer hafit, ok ætla ek þann
 þo betra er þer hafit. Nu kom han eftir þeim um morginin med eyki
 ok foru þau med Þorsteini suarta til uistar, ok uæitti han þeim uel. Gud-
 ridr uar skorulig kona at sia ok uitr kona ok kunne uel at ver-
 a med okunnum monnum. Þat var snemma uetrar, sott kom j lid Þorsteins Æireks sonar, ... 50
 ok andadizst þar margir forunautar. Þorsteinn bat gera kistur at likum þ-
 eirra er onduduzst ok færa til skips ok bua þar om; þuiat ek vil
 lata flytia til Æireks fjardar at sumri oll likin. Nu er þett skamt at bi-
 da at sott kemr j hybile Þorsteins, ok tok kona hans sott fyst, er het
 Grimhildr. Hon uar akafliga mikil ok sterk sem kallar, en þo kom so 55
 ttin henni undir, ok bratt eftir þat tok sottina Þorsteinn Æireks son, ok lagu þau
 bæde senn, ok andadizst Grimhildr kona Þorsteins suarta. En er hon var dau-
 d þa, gek Þorsteinn fram ór stofunne eftir fiol at leggja a likit. Gud-
 ridr mælti þa: vertu litla hrid j brott, Þorsteinn min, segir hon; han quedr, suo vera/
 skyldu. Þa mælti Þorsteinn Æireks son: med undarligum hætti er nu om husfr 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

beredte det samme Skib, og valgte han til Følge stærke og velvorne Folk og havde med sig halvtredsindsti ¹⁹ Mand og Gudride sin Kone, og sejle ud paa Havet, saa snart de ere færdige, og ud af Landsigte. De flakkede om hiele Sommeren og vidste ikke, hvor de vare. Og da en Uge af Vinteren var gaaet, saa gik de i Land i Lysefjord paa Grönland i den vestre Bygd. Thorstein ledte efter Bolig til dem og 35 fik Bolig til hele sin Besætning, men han og hans Kone vare uden Bolig. Nu blev de tilbage paa Skibet i nogle Nætter. Da var endnu Kristen-

dommen ny paa Grönland. Det var en Dag, at der kom Folk til deres Telt tidlig paa Dagen. Saa spurgte han, som var over dem, hvad Folk der var i Teltet. Thorstein svarer: II, siger han, men hvem spørger derom. Thorstein hedder jeg og kaldes Thorstein den Sorte, men det er 40 mit Ærinde hid, at jeg vil byde begge eder Ægtefæller til Bolig hos mig. Thorstein sagde at ville holde Raad med sin Kone, men hun bad ham raade, og nu sagde han ja dertil. Da vil jeg komme efter Eder i Morgen med Heste, thi der skorter mig intet til at yde Eder Ophold, men faatalligt meget er det hos mig at være, fordi vi 2 Ægtefæller ere ene, saasom jeg er 45 meget egenraadig; en anden Tro har jeg ogsaa, end I have, og mener jeg den dog bedre, som I have. Nu kom han efter dem om Morgenens med Heste, og for de med Thorstein den Sorte til Bolig hos ham, og behandlede han dem vel. Gud-

rid var en mandig Kone at se, og en klog Kone og forstod godt at være blandt fremmede Mennesker. Det var tidlig paa Vinteren, at Sot kom blandt Thorstein Erikssöns Folk, 50 og døde mange af hans Følgesvende. Thorstein bød gøre Kister til Ligene af dem, som døde, og at føre dem til Skibet og bevare dem der, thi jeg vil lade flytte til Eriksfjord til Sommer alle Ligene. Nu varede det kun kort, før Sot kom i Thorsteins Hus og angreb først hans Kone, som hed

Grimhild. Hun var meget stor og stærk som en Karl, men dog var 55 Soten hende forstærk, og kort efter det angreb Soten Thorstein Eriksön, og laa de begge samtidig, og døde Grimhild, Thorstein den Sortes Kone. Men da hun var død, saa gik Thorstein ud af Stuen efter en Fjæl at lægge Liget paa. Gud-

rid sagde da: bliv kun en liden Tid borte, Thorstein min, siger hun, han siger, saa skulde det være. Da sagde Thorstein Erikssön: paa underlig Maade viser sig nu Hus- 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

prepared the same ship, and selected he a crew of strong and tall men, and had with him two tens and a half ²⁾men, and Gudrid his wife, and sail out to sea, as soon as they are ready, and out of land-sight. They roved about all the summer and did not know where they went. And when a week of the winter was gone, they made land in Lyse-firth on Greenland, in the western settlement. Thorstein sought out homes for them, and
35 got homes for all his crew, but was homeless, he and his wife. Now they were left in the ship for some two nights. Then was Christendom still young in Greenland. It was one day, that men came to their tent early.
Then asked he, that was above them, what men were in the tent. Thorstein answers: I men, says
40 he, but who asks. Thorstein is my name, and I am called Thorstein the Swarthy, but this is my errand here, that I will bid you both consorts to take a bode with me. Thorstein replied, he would take counsel of his wife, but she bade him to decide, and now he said yes to it. Then will I come for you to-morrow with horses, as I am not short of means to get a home for you both, but few-
45 peopled is it to dwell with me, because we are there only two consorts, as I am much self-willed, and another belief have I too, than you have, and think I yet that better, which you have. Now he came for them in the morning with horses, and went they with Thorstein the Swarthy to his home, and treated he them well. Gudrid was a stout woman to see, and a wise woman, and knew well how to behav-
50 e among unknown people. It was early in the winter, sickness came into the troop of Thorstein Ericsson, and died many of his fellows. Thorstein ordered to make coffins for the bodies of those who died, and to carry them to the ship and keep them there, for I will let remove to Eric's firth next summer all the corpses. Now it was not long before sickness came to Thorstein's home, and was taken ill his wife first, whose name was
55 Grimhild. She was most robust and strong as a man, and yet the sickness overpowered her, and soon after that the sickness took Thorstein Ericsson, and lay they both ill at a time, and died Grimhild, Thorstein the Swarthy's wife. But when she was dead, Thorstein went out of the room for a plank to lay the corpse on. Gudrid then spoke: stay only a short time away, Thorstein mine, says she, he answers, so shall
60 it be. Then said Thorstein Ericsson: in a strange way acts now our house-

¹⁾ the ness of the cross. ²⁾ 25.

veu uojar þar nu og lazt h' upp v' blutoga z þok' poru si
 nu þra stobbi z þreipar til suo smia z þu þo þit' fote m
 z lagbiza gmr mdr þ' z babaz þa þ' huu tre f stopnie
 nu giv þit' bati at libe gmr. z þæ f' þvot z bín v' h' uat be
 æ mubill m' z ærter z purpa h' þest allz ad h' þo h' buir ap
 boenū m' elnade smi þit' æt' þ' z andadast h'. Gudvís þan
 a h' bunt þu li þa v' þan aull f stopnie - Gudvís h'ade setr
 astoli þvami þ' bennū ē h' haptē legte þit' bonde hna þa m
 b þit' bonde gudvís ap stolmū f pang set z settast f hebbi dñ
 an m' h' gegnt libe þæ z talde um þ' h' m'ga uepa z hugaðe
 h' z het h' þu at h' m' þa m' h' til æt' p' m' libe þit' b. h' z
 þuair h' z suo f' eb tæba h'ngat h'ion plæne seg h' þert
 huganar z steiman f' þabbæ h'm. þit' æt' f' settast þa m' p'
 z mli. h' er gudvís f' rima mli h' þra ē h' pagæ þa mli h' v'
 þit' bonde hugt f' eb suo uorta h' male eds æ h' tad h' æ
 sua þa get þit' b. yþ' golpæ z settast a stolm ē gð' sat f' bñ
 iam h'm z þa mli þit' b. huat uilltu napin seg. h' h' iu ē h' d
 d lais m' er ant til þest at legia gudvís. þoslaug h'm til þit' æt'
 h' þune þa æt' andlan m'mu. þuair eb ē bōmī t' goda h'm
 lā stæða. ē þer þ' at segia gð'. æt' þu m' g'pæ vā illizkūm
 z m'mu laug vā samþar ikevat z m' m' m' þra ybet
 boma þroka sam þiare z agætt setr z ihuat st. m'mu þæ
 þam ap gūði t' nō. z þad' til illidz z gā bu aillidz þ' m' þa se
 inge bua z m'tu h'm lemgo h'pa. þu n't v' þa z gā suð' ok
 boma v' æt' til illidz til huf þmī z þa mū þ' b'ia v'it vā
 z m'tu þæ vā z tæba numu v'gla z þar m'tu andast z þa
 h'ngv þit' æt' z uat buir v' lib h' z þart t' leip' þit' b.
 epndi ut ut gð' alle þ' er h' h'apæ h'ætt. h' sellæ v' nōt f' s
 d lina z bēpe z þos t' leip' m' gð'. m' allt h'ac h'io h'p z þæ
 m' til z þos h'ac t' æt' p' v' m' libi nōt at b'ia gudvís þos

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

reiu uorðar, þúiat nú orglaxst hon upp við ölboga, ok þókar fótum sí-
 num frá stólki, ok þreifir til skuo sinna. Ok j þú kom Þorsteinn bonde inn
 ok lagðist Grimhildr nidr j þú, ok brakade þa j hueriu tre j stofunne.
 Nu gerir Þorsteinn kistu at líke Grimhildar, ok færde j brott, ok bio om. Han uar þe-
 de mikill madr ok sterkr, ok þurfti han þess alls, aðr han kom henni burt af 5
 boenum. Nu elnæde sottin Þorsteinu Æireks syni, ok andaðist han. Gudridr kon-
 a hans kunn þú litt. Þa voru þau aull j stofunne. Gudridr hade setit
 a stoli frammi fyrir bekrum, er han hafde legit, Þorsteinn, bonde hennar. Þa to-
 k Þorsteinn bonde Gudride af stolinum j fang ser, ok settist j bekrin ann-
 an með hana, gegnt líke Þorsteins, ok talde um fyrir henni marga uega, ok huggade 10
 hana, ok het henni þú, at han munde fara með henni til Æireks fiardar með líke Þorsteins, bonda hennar
 ok forunnata hans. Ok suo skal ek taka hingat hion floeire, segir han, þer til
 hugganar ok skentanar. Hon þakkaðe honum. Þorsteinn Æireks son settist þa upp
 ok mælti: huar er Gudridr; III tíma mælti han þetta, en hon þagde. Þa mælti hon við/
 Þorstein bonde: huort skal ek, suor uœita hans male edr æigi. Han bad hana æigi 15
 suara. Þa gek Þorsteinn bonde yfir golfit ok settist a stolinu, en Gudridr sat j kr-
 iam honum; ok þa mælti Þorsteinn bonde: huat uillu nafni, segir han. Han suarar, er stun-
 d læid: mer er ant til þess, at segia Gudride forlaug sín, til þess ath/
 hon kenne þa betr andlati minu; þúiat ek er komin til godra huil-
 lðaða stada; en þat er þer at segia, Gudridr, at þu munt gift vera islenzskum manni, 20
 ok munu langar vera samfarar ykkar, ok mart manna mun frá ykkar
 koma, þroska samt, biart ok agætt, sætt ok ilmat uel. Munu þit
 fara af Grenlandi til Noregs, ok þaðan til Islandr ok gera bu a Islande; þar munu þit le-
 inge bua, ok muntu honum leingr lifa. Þu munt otan fara ok ganga sudr ok/
 koma ot aftr til Islandr til bus þins, ok þa mun þar kirkia reist vera, 25
 ok muntu þar vera ok taka nunnu vigsu, ok þar muntu andast. Ok þa
 hnigr Þorsteinu aftr, ok uar buit om lík hans ok fært til skips. Þorsteinn bonde
 efndi uel vit Gudride allt þat er han hafde hœtit. Han sellde om uorit jor-
 d sina ok kuikfe, ok for til skips með Gudride með allt sitt; bio skipit ok fek/
 menn til, ok fór sidan til Æireks fiardar. Voru nú líkin iordut at kirkiu. Gudridr for til 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

moderen vor, thi hun rejser sig op paa Albuerne og rækker sine Fødder
ud fra Sengestokken og griber efter sine Sko. Og i det samme kom Thorstein Bonde ind,
og lagde Grimhild sig da ned, og bragede det da i hvert Tømmer i Stuen.
Nu gjør Thorstein Kiste til Grimhilds Lig og førte det bort og begravede det. Han var baa-
de stor og stærk, og dog behøvede han al sin Kraft, førend han fik hende bort fra 5
Huset. Nu tiltog Thorstein Erikssöns Sygdom, og han udaandede. Gudrid, hans
Kone, var meget bedrøvet. Da vare de alle i Stuen. Gudrid havde siddet
paa en Stol fremme foran den Bænk, hvor han havde ligget, Thorstein, hendes Husbond. Da
tog Thorstein Bonde Gudrid fra Stolen i sin Favn og satte sig paa en anden
Bænk med hende lige overfor Thorsteins Lig og talte med hende paa mange Maader og opmuntrede 10
hende og lovede, at han vilde føre med hende til Eriksfjord med Liget af hendes Husbond Thorstein
og hans Følgesvende. Og saa skal jeg skaffe flere Folk hertil, siger han, Dig til
Opmuntring og Morskab. Hun takkede ham. Thorstein Erikssön satte sig da op
og sagde: Hvor er Gudrid. III Gange sagde han dette, men hun tav. Da sagde hun til
Thorstein Bonde: Hvad skal jeg svare paa hans Spørgsmaal eller ej. Han bad hende ikke 15
svare. Da gik Thorstein Bonde over Gulvet og satte sig paa Stolen, men Gudrid sad paa
hans Knæ; og da sagde Thorstein Bonde: hvad vil Du, Navne, siger han. Han svarer, da en Stund
var gaaet: Mig lyster nu at sige Gudrid sin Skæbne, paa det at
hun bedre skal finde sig i min Død; thi jeg er kommen til gode
Hvilesteder; men det er der at sige, Gudrid, at Du vil blive gift med en islandske Mand, 20
og længe skal vare Eders Samliv, og I skal faa talrigt Af-
kom, kraftfuldt, berømt og herligt, sødt og vellugtende. I skulle
drage fra Grönland til Norge, og derfra til Island og fæste Bo paa Island; der monne I
længe bo, og skal Du overleve ham. Du skal drage udenlands og rejse sydpaa og
komme ud igjen til Island til Din Ejendom, og da vil der være rejst en Kirke, 25
og der skal Du leve og modtage Nonneverielse, og der skal Du dø. Og saa
segnede Thorstein tilbage, og hans Lig blev klædt og ført til Skibet. Thorstein Bonde
opfyldte godt mod Gudrid, alt hvad han havde lovet. Han solgte om Vaaren sin
Jord og sit Kvæg og drog til Skibet med Gudrid og alt sit Gods, ordnede Skibet og fik
Mænd til det og drog saa til Eriksfjord. Blev nu Ligene jordede ved Kirkens. Gudrid drog til 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- wife, for now she raises herself up on her elbow, and stretches her feet
out from the bedside, and grasps after her shoes. And at the same time Thorstein the housemaster came in,
and Grimhild lay down, and creaked thereby every timber in the room.
Now Thorstein makes a coffin for Grimhild's body, and brought it away, and buried it. He was
5 both a very tall and strong man, but he had need of all that, before he got her away from.....
the house. Now increased the sickness of Thorstein Ericsson, and he died. Gudrid, his
wife, was much grieved. Then they were all in the room. Gudrid had been seated
on a chair before the bench, where he had been lying, Thorstein, her husband. Then took
Thorstein, the housemaster, Gudrid from the chair in his arms and seated himself on another bench
10 with her, opposite to the body of Thorstein, and spoke to her in many ways, and encouraged.....
her, and promised her, that he would go with her to Ericsfirth with the bodies of Thorstein, her husband,
and of his followers. And so I shall take hither more persons of the household, says he, for your
encouragement and pleasure. She thanked him. Thorstein Ericsson then sat up
and spoke: where is Gudrid. III times said he this, but she remained silent. Then said she to
15 Thorstein the housemaster: which shall I answer give to his speaking or not. He bade her not.....
to answer. Then Thorstein the housemaster went over the floor and sat down on the chair, but Gudrid sat
on his knee, and then Thorstein the housemaster spoke: what wilt thou, namesake, says he. He answers after
a while: I wish now this, to tell Gudrid her fate, so that
she may better bear my death, for I am come to good resting -
20 places; but this there is to say, Gudrid, that you will be married to an icelandic man,.....
and long shall be your life together, and much offspring will from you
come, good-looking, illustrious and excellent, sweet and fragrant. You shall
go from Greenland to Norway and thence to Iceland and make your abode in Iceland; there you shall
abide for a long time, and you shall outlive him. You shall go abroad and to the South, and
25 come back to Iceland again to your home, and then a church shall be raised there,
and you shall live there and take the veil as a nun, and there you shall die. And after
this Thorstein sank back, and his corpse was laid out and brought to the ship. Thorstein the housemaster
fulfilled well to Gudrid all that he had promised. He sold in the spring his lan-
ds and his live-stock, and went to the ship with Gudrid and all his goods, put the ship in order and got
30 men to it, and then sailed to Ericsfirth. Were now the bodies buried at the church. Gudrid went to

lœpt þæt þæt hild e þæt. linn gæ hþ þæt p. z bto þæt med h
 hþæt z þæt vā hnn nābæsta m þ ōmldz þdunn þæt p. z þæt pelog
 at sama linn bō lþp æp nōz nī gūdz lām het þæt p.
 baltz epni ē þu lēpe stūrde h vār lōn þæt hēthap
 dā lnoja lōn þæt lōnau pra. þæt p. baltz epni v āoz
 ādūgr at pē z vār v uetū þæt hild m; lēpū cēt lne
 bæt pellde h hūg t gūdz z tad hnar en hō nēb al lēpū lūdz
 þæt līg. līdā vār hō hnn postnū z gē bñdhlap þæt a þm
 uotū. līm sama vār v vōda āmūndz pōz sēm þæt p. z þu
 stūm baltz ep mīg þæt p. þæt hēte gūdz z ādū m. nu v
 vādūm pō lī. z vōd h s lēpōia. lē. baltz z bōn. v. þm mal
 daga gōu þæt baltz ep. z hāst hē. at lōpū līdū lūllōi þæt
 hapa alt þæt þæt hōpōu pēngi t gēda. þæt hōpōu m; s al
 lē lōn pēnāc þæt p. þæt cēlōdū at bīgīg līdū ep þæt mēth
 þæt baltz ep tāt. l. hūla āmūndz en h lūcēst līd mōu hū
 līm ē gēpa cē. līdā hēldū þæt hāp lēpūm z bōmū t lōu
 dā m; hēlu z hōllōnū z lāru þæt up hūd pōt līm þæt b hāst
 hndz mibul pōng z gōd þūlāt vōdz nāt þæt up vōd lēdū
 līl z gōd pōzū t līdū z lōaru hūst lōzū þæt nāt pēn
 ādz gēb þæt ālnd upp ē þæt uār bāt at gōd pē vō urigt āb
 gē mibul v līg þæt hōpōu hāpē m; s ādūng cēt baltz ep lē
 pella vīdū z tēlāra al lēpū līm z lāgē vīdū ā hīap cēt
 þæt bānāz þæt hōpōu all gēdē āp līdōkōt þæt p. s tēd āp m
 hēvū z allz lōn vōdū z gēdū. epē þm uetū līm pōtā bō lū
 mār þa vōdū þæt uār vā lēlōlīgā z pōz þæt p. s lōgū. þm
 mibul plobke mā þæt uār nāt nāt pē pōā en gōd mōz
 tāt at tēlā z ālāla ābāpīgā hāt ē þæt hēdōmā lēlōlīgā
 z lōgōu unān m; hōvāz līnāt ē þæt uār gōvā z lāpūā
 lī z allz lōn lōmā nāt z līmā t hēnāt baltz epī z mūllōn
 þæt m; s hūlū ē baltz lē mē dūmāt hūgīg lēldū ān

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

Læifs j Bratta hlid, en Þorsteinn suarti gerde bu j Æireks firde ok bio þar meðan han lifde, ok Þotti vera hinn uaskarsti maðr. Fra Vinlandu ferðum Þorfinn ok þeirra felogum.

Þat sama sumar kom skip af Noregi til Grenlandu; samaðr het Þorfinnr Kallr efni, er þui skipe styrde. Han var son Þordar hesthof.

— da Snorra sonar Þordar sonar fra. Þorfinnr kallr efni var stor 35

audigr at fe, ok var om uetrin j Bratta hlid með Leifui Æireks syne.

Bratt fellde han hug til Gudridr ok bað hennar, en hon ueik til Læifs suórum fyrir sig. Sidan var hon honum fostnut, ok gert brudhlaup þeirra a þeim

uetri. Hin sama var om ræda a Vinlandu fór sem fyrr. Ok fy-

stu menn Kallrefni miog þeirrar ferðar, bæde Gudridr ok adrir menn. Nu var 40

radin ferð hans, ok red han ser skipveria, ix kalla ok konur v. Þann mal-

daga gerdu þeir Kallrefni ok hasetar hans, at iofnum hondum skyldi þeir

hafu allt þat, er þeir hófdu fengi til gæda. Þeir hófdu með ser al-

la skonar fenat, þuiat þeir ætloðu at byggja landit, ef þeir metti

þat. Kallr efni bat Leif husa a Vinlande, en han kuetrst liamundu hu 45

sin, en gefa æigi. Sidan helldu þeir j haf skipinu ok komu til Leifs bu-

da með heilu ok hollinu, ok baru þar upp hufðot sin. Þeim bar bratt j

hendr mikil fong ok god, þuiat reydr uar þar upp rekin, bæde m-

ikil ok god; foru til sidan ok skaru hualinn. Skorti þa æigi mat. Fer-

adr gek þar a land upp; en þat uar bratt, at grad fe vardi urigt, ok 50

gerde mikil om sik. Þeir hófdu haft með ser gradung æinn. Kallrefni let

fella vidu, ok telgia til skip sins, ok lagde vidinn a biarg eitt til

þurkanar. Þeir hófdu oll gæde af landkostum þeim, er þar voru, bæde af vin-

berium ok allr skonar ueidum ok gædum. Eftir þann uetr hinn fysta kom su-

mar; þa urdu þeir uarir vit Skraelingia; ok for þar ór skögi fram 55

mikil flokkr manna. Þar uar nærr naut fe þeirra, en gradungr

tak at belia ok gialla akafliga hatt; en þat hzedduxt Skraelingar,

og lögdu undan með byrdar sínar, en þat uar grauara ok safua-

li, ok allr skonar skinna uara; ok snua til bæiar Kallr efni, ok uilldu

þar inn i husin, en Kallrefni let ueria dýrnar. Huorigir skildu an 60

Lejf i Brattelid, men Thorstein Svarte fæstede Bo i Eriksfjord og boede der medens han levede, og mentes at være en højst hæderlig Mand. Om Thorfinns og hans Fællers Vinlandsfærd.

- D**en samme Sommer kom et Skib fra Norge til Grønland. Den Mand hed Thorfin Karlsefne, som styrede Skibet. Han var Søn af Thord Hestehoved, Søn af Snorre, Søn af Thord fra (— —). Thorfin Karlsefne var meget rig 35
- paa Gods, og boede om Vinteren i Brattelid hos Lejf Erikssøn. Snart følte han Kærlighed til Gudrid og bejlede til hende, men hun fik Lejf til at svare for hende. Siden blev hun trolovet til ham, og holdtes deres Bryllup den Vinter. Samtidig var der Tale om en Vinlandsrejse som før. Og tilskyndede man Karlsefne meget til denne Rejse, baade Gudrid og andre. Nu blev 40
- bestemt hans Færd og hørvede han sig Skibsfolk, LX Mænd og VKvinder. Da gjorde Aftale Karlsefne og hans Besætning, at lige Del skulde de have i alt, hvad de fik af Udbytte. De havde med sig alskens Kvæg, fordi de agtede at bosætte sig i Landet, hvis de formaaede det. Karlsefne bad Lejf om hans Huse i Vinland, men han svarede at ville laane ham 45
- Husene, men ikke give dem. Siden drog de ud paa Havet med Skibet og kom til Lejfs Bo-der hele og holdne, og bare der op deres Skindposer. Dem kom straks i Hænde en Fangst stor og god, thi en Storhval var dreven op, baade stor og god; de drog hen og skar Hvalen i Stykker. Skortede det da ikke paa Mad. Kvæg- et gik der oppe paa Land; men det skete snart, at Hankvæget blev uornt, og 50
- gjorde megen Ufred. De havde haft med sig en Tyr. Karlsefne lod Træer fælde og tilhugge til sit Skib, og lagde Træet paa en Klippe til Tørring. De drog Fordel af alle de Landsherligheder, som der var, baade af Vin- druer og alskens Fangst og Goder. Efter denne første Vinter kom Som- meren; da blev de vaer Skrælinger, og kom der af Skoven frem 55
- en stor Flok Mennesker. Hornkvæget deres var nærvæd, og Tyren tog til at brumme og brøle umaadelig højt; men det forskrækkede Skrælingerne, og de løb derfra med deres Bylter, og deri var Graaværk og Zobel- skind og alskens Skindvarer; og de vendte sig mod Karlsefnes Bolig og vilde der ind i Husene, men Karlsefne lod værge Dørene. Den ene forstod ikke den an- 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.
English Translation.

Leif at Brattalid, but Thorstein the Swarthy took his abode in Ericsfirth and dwelt there as long as he lived, and was thought to be a most honourable man. Of the Wineland voyages of Thorfinn and his fellows

That same summer a ship came from Norway to Greenland. The man was called Thorfinn
35 Karlsefne, who steered the ship. He was a son of Thord the Horsehead, son of Snorre, son of Thor from (---). Thorfinn Karlsefne was very rich.....
in goods, and stayed during the winter at Brattalid with Leif Ericsson.
Soon he fell in love with Gudrid and wooed her, but she made Leif answer
for her. Afterwards she was betrothed to him, and their bridal was made that
winter. At the same time mention was made of a Wineland voyage as before. And cal-
40 led people much upon Karlsefne to make this voyage, both Gudrid and others. Now was
settled his voyage and hired he ship - soldiers, LX men, and V women. Then the agree-
ment was made by Karlsefne and his crew, that even shares should they
have in all, that they got of good things. They had with them all
sorts of cattle, because they intended to settle in the country, if they were mighty to
45 do that. Karlsefne asked Leif for his houses in Wineland, but he replied, that he might lend him
the houses, but give them not. Afterwards they put to sea with the ship and came to Leif's booths
whole and sound, and bore there up their leather-bags. They got soon in
hand a large and good catch, for a whale was driven up there, both
large and good; they went thither and cut the whale. Were then not short of food. The cattle
50 went up on the land there; but it soon happened, that the males became unruly and
caused much trouble. They had had with them one bull. Karlsefne let
trees fell and hew for his ship, and laid the wood on a rock for
drying. They profited by all the products of the land, that there were, both of
grapes and deer and fish and all good things. After this first winter came
55 summer; they became aware of Skralings¹⁾ and came there out from the wood a
great troop of men. There was near cattle of theirs, and the bull
took to bellow and roar extremely; but this frightened the Skralings,
and they ran away with their burdens, but those were greyfur and sable
and all sorts of skin-wares; and they turned towards Karlsefne's abode and would
60 there enter the houses; but Karlsefne made defend the doors. Neither understood.....

¹⁾ the natives.

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THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

nars mal. Þá toku Skraelingar ofan bakka sína ok leystu, ok budu þeim ok uilldu uopn hellst firir, en Kallz efni bannade þeim at selia uopnin, ok nu l-
æitar han rads með þeim hœtti, at han bad konur bera ut bunyt at þeim; ok þe-
gar er þeir sa bunyt, þa villdu þeir kaupa þat en ekki annat. Nu uar s-
u kaup för Skraelingia, at þeir baru sinn varning j brott j môg- 5
um sinum. En Kallz efni ok forunautar hans höfdu eftir bagga þeirra ok sk-
inna uöru. Foru þeir vid suo buit j burt. Nu er fra þui at segia, at
Kallz efni lét gera skidgard ramligan om þe sinn ok biugguast þar om.
J þannu tima fœdde Gudridr suein barnn kona Kallzefnis, ok het sa sueinn S
norre. A aunderdum odrum uetri þa kuomo Skraelingar til motz vid þa, ok vorum- 10
yktu fleire en fyrr, ok höfdu slikan varnat sem fyrr. Þa mælti Kallzefni vid
konur: nu skulu þer bera ut slikan mat, sem fyrr uar rifaz-
str, en ekki annat. Ok er þeir sa þat, þa kostudu þeir boggurum sinum inn
yfir skidgardinn. En Gudridr sat j dyrum inne með uöggum Snorra sonar síns.
Þa bar skugga j dyrrin, ok gek þar inn kona j suortum nam kyrtli, 15
hellðr lag, ok hafde dregil um höfut, ok lios iörp a har, foleit
ok miog eygd, suo at æigi hafde iafn mikil augu set j einum mann-
hause. Hon gek þar, at er Gudridr sat, ok mælti: huar hœtir þu, se-
gir hon. Ek hœtti Gudridr, edr huert er þitt hœtti. Ek hœtti Gudridr, segir hon.
Þa retti Gudridr husfreyia hond sína til hennar, at hon sæti hia henni, en 20
þat bar allt saman, at þa heyrde Gudridr brest mikinn, ok uar þa k-
onan horfin, ok j þui var ok uegin æinn Skraelingr af einum huskalle
Kallzefnis, þuiat han hafde uiliat taka uopnin þeirra. Ok foru nu j brott sem
tidazst, en klæde þeirra lagu þar eftir ok varning; æinge maðr hafde
konu þessa set, utan Gudridr æin. Nu munnum ver þurfa til rada at t- 25
aka, segir Kallzefni, þuiat ek hygg, at þeir mune vitia uor hit þridea
sine með v fride ok fiolmennir. Nu skulum ver taka þat rad, at x menn fari fram
a nes þetta, ok syne sig þar, en annat lid uort skal fara j skog ok ho-
ggua þar riðr firir naut fe voru, þa er lidit kemr fram ór skogi-
num; uer skulum ok taka gridung uornn ok lata han fara firir os. En þa 30

dens Sprog. Da tog Skrælingerne deres Pakker ned og løste dem, og tilbød dem, og vilde helst have Vaaben derfor, men Karlsefne forbød dem at sælge Vaaben, og nu finder han paa det Raad, at han bad Kvinderne bære Mælk ud til dem; og saa saare de saa Mælken, saa vilde de købe den og ikke dndet. Nu blev da Skrælingernes Købfærd til, at de bar deres Varer bort i Maer-	5
ne deres. Men Karlsefne og hans Folk beholdt Pakkerne deres og Skindvarerne. Drog de saaledes bort. Nu er der at fortælle, at Karlsefne lod gøre et stærkt Plankeværk om sin Bolig og gjorde alt i Stand. Paa den Tid fødte Gudrid, Karlsefnes Kone, et Drengbarn, og Drengen kaldtes Snorre. I Begyndelsen af næste Vinter kom Skrælingerne til Møde med dem, og vare	10
mange flere end før, og havde samme Varer som før. Da sagde Karlsefne til Kvinderne: nu skulle I bære ud slig Mad, som før var mest be-	
gært, og ikke andet. Og da de saa det, saa kastede de Pakkerne sine ind over Plankeværket. Men Gudrid sad indenfor Døren med sin Søn Snorres Vugge.	
Da kom en Skygge for Døren, og gik der ind en Kone i en sort snæver Kjortel,	15
temmelig lille, og som havde Baand om Hovedet, og lysebrunt Haar, var bleg og med saa store Øjne, at ingen havde saa store Øjne set i noget Menneskes Hoved. Hun gik hen, hvor Gudrid sad, og mælede: hvad hedder Du, si-	
ger hun. Jeg hedder Gudrid, men hvad er Dit Navn. Jeg hedder Gudrid, siger hun.	
Da rakte Husmoderen Gudrid sin Haand til hende, at hun skulde sidde hos hende, men	20
det skete da i det samme, at Gudrid hørte et stort Brag, og var da Konen borte, og i det samme blev dræbt en Skræling af en Huskarl af Karlsefne's, fordi han havde villet tage deres Vaaben. Og drog de nu bort som sædvanlig, men deres Klæder laa efter dem og Varerne; intet Menneske havde	
set denne Kone, uden ene Gudrid. Nu monne vi trænge til Raad at t-	25
age, siger Karlsefne, thi jeg mener, at de ville komme til vort den tredje Gang med Ufred og mandstærke. Nu skulle vi tage det Raad, at X Mænd skulle gaa frem paa dette Næs, og vise sig der, men en anden Del af os skal gaa ind i Skoven og hug-	
ge der Vej for vort Kvæg, naar Troppen kommer frem fra Skov-	
en: vi skulle og tage vor Tyr og lade den gaa foran os. Men det	30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- the other's language. Then the Skralings took down their packs and loosened them, and offered them and desired weapons especially for them, but Karlsefne forbade them to sell weapons; and now he takes the counsel, that he bade the women carry out milk to them, and as soon as they saw the milk, then would they buy that and nothing else. Now was this the
- 5 purchasing of the Skralings, that they carried their bargain away in their storerooms. But Karlsefne and his followers kept their packs and skinwares. Went they thus away. Now is this to be told, that Karlsefne let make a strong fence of pales round his abode and made all ready there.
- 10 At this time Gudrid, Karlsefne's wife, brought forth a male child, and the boy was called Snorre. At the beginning of the next winter the Skralings came to meet with them, and were more any more than before, and had the same wares as before. Then said Karlsefne to the women: now you shall carry out such meat, as was before most asked for, and nothing else. And when they saw it, they cast their packs in over the fence. But Gudrid sat within the door with the cradle of her son Snorre.
- 15 Then fell a shadow through the door, and entered there a woman in a black narrow kirtle, rather low-built, and she had a ribbon round her head; and light brown hair, pale and large-eyed, so that nobody had seen so large eyes in any human skull. She went up there, where Gudrid sat, and asked: what is thy name, says she. My name is Gudrid, but what is thy name. My name is Gudrid, says she.
- 20 Then Gudrid the housewife stretched out her hand to her, that she should sit by her, but it happened in the same moment, that Gudrid heard a great crack, and was then the woman lost to sight, and at the same time one Skraling was killed by a house-carle of Karlsefne's, because he would have taken their weapons. And went they now away as usual, and their clothes lay there behind, and their wares; no man had
- 25 seen this woman, but Gudrid alone. Now we may be in need of counsel-taking, says Karlsefne, for I think, that they may call at ours' the third time with un-peace and with many men. Now we shall take that counsel, that X men go forth on this ness, and show themselves there, but an other part of ours' shall go into the wood and hew there a road for our cattle, when the troop comes out from the wood; we shall also take our bull and let him go ahead of us. But there
- 30

v̄ suo haddat ē p̄m̄d̄s p̄ra uar oclad̄s ar uat̄n uar aud̄u
 meḡi en skogr a anan ues nu ū p̄i vad̄ hōp̄d̄ ē balt̄ epl̄
 agde til. nu komu skul̄. p̄i stad̄ ē balt̄. h̄ap̄de oclat̄ t̄ l̄s
 taga nu nar̄ par̄ b̄art̄age z pell pioll̄e ap̄ h̄id̄ skul̄. et̄
 m̄ nar̄ mubill z uer̄i p̄ h̄id̄ skul̄ z p̄m̄i b̄ll̄. se h̄ m̄de v̄a h̄ap̄d̄
 m̄ge p̄ra nu h̄ap̄de ar̄m̄ p̄ra skul̄. reb̄it up̄ d̄yr̄ et̄m̄a z l̄er̄
 a um̄ stund z reid̄de ar̄ p̄elaga s̄m̄i z h̄io al̄ h̄i s̄a pell p̄eā
 saud̄s p̄a t̄ol̄ s̄a h̄m̄i mykle m̄at̄z v̄ir̄ d̄yr̄ie z l̄er̄ a v̄ stund
 z uar̄p̄ h̄i s̄id̄an al̄iom̄ s̄em̄. l̄et̄m̄ḡt̄ m̄at̄i h̄ ē s̄id̄a p̄l̄na p̄a
 a skogr̄i s̄uo h̄im̄. s̄ē p̄ara m̄at̄i z lybr̄ p̄ar̄ nu p̄ra v̄ll̄m̄
 v̄ p̄i b̄ll̄ p̄ar̄ p̄i uer̄i all̄a ē ar̄ v̄or̄i p̄a lyse b̄ll̄. ar̄ h̄ will̄ v̄ p̄
 v̄a l̄et̄m̄ḡr̄ z vill̄ p̄a t̄ ḡn̄l̄de nu b̄ua p̄i p̄d̄ s̄im̄a z h̄op̄du p̄
 an m̄oys̄ ḡoede p̄ v̄m̄ūit̄e z b̄ū z s̄er̄ma v̄ nu sigla p̄i s̄ha
 p̄ z b̄uom̄i t̄ ar̄. p̄. s̄br̄pe s̄im̄u h̄el̄u z v̄ p̄ v̄m̄ uer̄i p̄reys̄
 v̄ reb̄it̄. um̄ūat̄ ar̄ n̄ym̄ v̄m̄ um̄l̄de p̄d̄ l̄er̄ op̄a. d̄s.
 p̄at̄ s̄u p̄d̄ p̄i b̄ll̄ h̄et̄e god̄ ul̄ p̄īar̄ z v̄d̄inḡ. p̄ s̄ama s̄im̄
 b̄o sk̄p̄ ap̄ noȳ til ḡn̄l̄de er̄ b̄ll̄. b̄o ap̄ v̄it̄e p̄ s̄br̄pe a
 ȳr̄aū v̄eas̄ h̄ h̄el̄gi z p̄m̄i h̄oge z v̄ p̄i uer̄i aḡn̄l̄de p̄i b̄. v̄ s̄l̄
 en̄s̄l̄ ar̄ b̄ym̄e z v̄ aut̄ p̄īḡoū. p̄ar̄ ē m̄i c̄at̄ t̄a b̄a ar̄ p̄re
 ȳd̄is̄ ar̄ d̄ar̄ ḡde p̄d̄ s̄im̄a h̄em̄ v̄ ḡoū z p̄or̄ t̄ p̄m̄d̄ v̄ p̄a
 b̄ h̄el̄ga z p̄m̄ib̄oga z b̄eidd̄e p̄a ar̄ p̄i p̄am̄ t̄ v̄it̄e m̄i p̄eo
 a s̄im̄ z h̄apa h̄ol̄m̄is̄ ḡoede all̄ua v̄ h̄a p̄ra ē p̄ p̄eḡiz̄a nu
 a m̄i p̄i p̄i p̄an p̄or̄ s̄ ap̄im̄d̄. p̄. h̄odur̄ s̄im̄ z ar̄ h̄ ḡap̄ul̄ h̄i.
 h̄ p̄aū ē h̄ h̄ap̄de ḡa l̄at̄e aum̄l̄de en̄ h̄ l̄i. h̄im̄u s̄ama b̄ue
 z̄it̄ h̄a m̄d̄n̄ h̄ūl̄ en̄ p̄ep̄a c̄ē. s̄a v̄ m̄al̄d̄agi m̄i p̄ b̄ll̄. ar̄ p̄re
 ȳd̄ise ar̄ h̄ūḡ s̄byll̄an h̄apa ȳȳ ūiḡ m̄a a s̄br̄pe z b̄onur̄
 ū p̄r̄a ē p̄reys̄d̄is̄ h̄ȳa ap̄ p̄ p̄eḡ z h̄ap̄de v̄. m̄ p̄l̄er̄a z l̄eȳn̄
 d̄i p̄ z ur̄du p̄i b̄. ar̄ p̄ym̄ v̄ p̄a v̄ir̄ ē p̄i b̄onur̄ t̄ v̄it̄de. m̄
 l̄er̄u p̄aū s̄h̄ap̄ z h̄op̄du t̄ p̄ell̄ in̄t̄ ad̄s̄ ar̄ p̄aū m̄de s̄ap̄lo
 c̄a h̄apa ep̄ s̄un̄ uill̄de v̄ra z p̄i v̄ l̄at̄ul̄ m̄i ē p̄o l̄im̄u p̄i b̄

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

var svo hattat, er fundr þeirra var ætladr, at vatn var audru megin, en skogr á annan veg. Nu voru þessi rad höfð, er Kallæfni l- agde til. Nu komu Skraelingar j þann stad, er Kallæfni hafde ætlat til bar- daga. Nu var þar bardage, ok fell fiollde af lide Skraelinga. Einn madr var mikill ok uœrinn j lide Skraelinga, ok þotti Kallæfni sem han munde vera höfð- 35 inge þeirra. Nu hafde æinn þeirra Skraelinga tekit upp ôxi eina, ok leit á um stund, ok reiddde at felaga sinum ok hio til hans. Sá fell þegar dauðr; þá tok sá hinn mykle madr vit ôxinne ok leit á um stund, ok uarp henni sidan á stöinn sem leingst matti han. En sidan flyia þeir á skoginn, svo huerr sem fara matti, ok lykr þar nu þeirra vidskiftum. 40 Voru þeir Kallæfni þar þann uetr allan; en at voru þá lyser Kallæfni, at han vill eigi þar vera læingr, ok vill fara til Grenlandz. Nu bua þeir ferd sína, ok höfðu það an morg gæde j vinuide ok berium ok skinnu voru. Nu sigla þeir j ha- f ok kuomu til Æireks fiandar, skipe sinu heilu, ok voru þar um uetrinn. Freydis

Nu tekst omræða at nýju um Vinlandz ferd, let drepá bræðr. 45
þuiat su ferd þikir bæde god til fiar ok vindingar. Þat sama sumar kom skip af Noregi til Grenlandz, er Kallæfni kom af Vinlande, þui skip st- yrdur bræðr ij, Helgi ok Finnboge, ok voru þann uetr á Grenlande. Þeir bræðr voru isl- enskir at kyni ok ór Austfiordum. Þar er nu til at taka, at Fre- ydis Æireks dottir gerde ferd sína heiman ór Górdum, ok for til fundar við þá 50 bræðr Helga ok Finnboga ok beiddde þá at þeir færi til Vinlandz með farko- st sinn; ok hafa helming gæda allra við hana þeirra er þar feingizst. Nu j- attu þeir þui. Þadan for hon á fund Leifs broður síns ok, at han gæfui henni hus þau er han hafde gera latit á Vinlande, en han suarar hinu sama kue- zst líu munda hus en gefa æigi. Sá var maldagi með þeim Kallæfni¹⁾ ok Fre- 55 ydise, at huorir skyldu hafa xxx uigra manna á skipe ok konur um fram. En Freydis bra af þui þegar ok hafde v monnum fleira ok leyn- di þeim, ok urdu þeir bræðr æigi fyrri við þá varir en þeir komu til Vinlandz. Nu letu þau j haf, ok höfðu til þess mælt adr, at þau munde samflo- ta hafa, ef svo villde verda, ok þess var lítill mun, en þó kuomu þeir bræðr 60

¹⁾ (bræðrum?)

var saaledes beskaffent, hvor deres Möde var bestemt, at der var Vand paa den ene Side men Skov paa den anden Side. Nu blev det Raad fulgt, som Karlsefne foreslog. Nu kom Skrælingerne til det Sted, som Karlsefne havde bestemt til Kamp - en. Nu blev der Kamp, og faldt mange af Skrælingernes Skare. En Mand var kraftig og smuk i Skrælingernes Skare, og troede Karlsefne, han monne være Høvd -	35
ing deres. Nu havde en af dem, Skrælingerne, taget en Öxe, og saa paa den en Stund, og löftede den mod en af sine Fæller og hug til ham. Han faldt strax død om; saa tog hin store Mand Öxen og saa paa den en Stund, og kastede den siden i Söen, det længste han formaaede. Men siden flyede de ind i Skoven, som hver kunde bedst, og ender dermed deres Sammenstød.	40
Var Karlsefne og hans Folk der hele Vinteren; men med Vaaren forkynder Karlsefne, at han vil ikke der være længer, og vil drage til Grönland. Nu lave de i Stand til Færden, og bragte derfra mange Herligheder, Vinved og Bær og Skindvarer. Nu sejle de ud paa Havet og kom til Eriksfjord med helt Skib og var der om Vinteren.	Freydis
Nu er der Omtale paa ny om Vinlands-Færd, lod dræbe Brödrene.	45
fordi at saadan Færd tykkes god baade til Gods og Hæder. Den samme Sommer kom et Skib fra Norge til Grönland, da Karlsefne kom fra Vinland, det Skib styrede to Brödre, Helge og Finnboge, og blev den Vinter paa Grönland. Disse Brödre vare Islændere af Slægt og fra Östfjordene. Der er nu at fortælle, at Freydis Eriksdatter gjorde Rejse fra sit Hjem, Garde, og drog til Möde med Brödrene Helge og Finnboge og tilbød dem, at de skulde drage til Vinland med deres Fartøj, og have Halvdelen med hende af alt, hvad de der monne faa. Nu bejaede de det. Dernæst drog hun paa Besög hos Lejf hendes Broder og bad ham give hende de Huse, som han havde ladet gøre paa Vinland, men han svarer det samme, sigende han vilde laane hende Husene, men ikke give. Saa blev Aftale mellem Karlsefne ¹⁾ og Freydis, at hver skulde have XXX vaabenføre Mænd paa Skibet og Kvinder desuden. Men Freydis brød strax dette og havde V Mænd flere og skjulte dem, og bleve Brödrene det ikke vaer, før end de kom til Vinland. Nu drog de ud paa Havet og havde aftalt forud, at de skulde sejle sammen, hvis saa blev muligt, og der var kun lille Forskel, men dog kom Brödrene	50
	55
	60

¹⁾ Skrivefejl for: Brödrene?

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

were such conditions, where their meeting was planned, that water was on one side but a wood on the other side. Now was this counsel taken, which Karlsefne proposed. Now the Skralings came to the place, which Karlsefne had fixed for the battle. Now was there battle, and were slain many of the Skralings' host. One
 35 man was tall and fair in the Skralings' host, and Karlsefne thought, he might be head-
 man of them. Now one of them, the Skralings, had taken up an axe, and looked at for a while, and lifted it against his comrade and struck at him. He fell at once dead; then that tall man took the axe and looked at for a while, and hurled it after that into the sea as far as he could. But then they fled
 40 into the wood, every one as best he could, and ends now their encounter. Stayed Karlsefne and his men there all the winter, but in the spring Karlsefne announces, that he will there no longer remain, and will go to Greenland. Now they make ready for the voyage, and had with them many goods in wine-wood and berries and skin-wares. Now they sail out on the sea and came to Ericsfirth, the ship whole, and stayed there in the winter. Freydis
 45 **N**ow is made mention anew of Wineland-voyage, caused to be killed the brothers because such a voyage is thought good both for wealth and for honour. That same summer came a ship from Norway to Greenland, when Karlsefne came from Wineland; that ship was steered by two brothers, Helge and Finnboge, and stayed this winter in Greenland. These brothers were
 50 Icelanders of kin and from the Eastfirths. This is now to be told, that Freydis Eric's daughter made a voyage from her home at Garde, and went to meet with the brothers Helge and Finnboge and bade them go to Wineland with their ship, and to go halves with her of all the profit, that might be got there. Now said they yes to this. Thence she went to visit her brother Leif and [asked] him to give her the houses, which he had built on Wineland, but he answers her the same, say-
 55 ing, he will lend the houses, but not give. Such was agreement between Karlsefne¹⁾ and Freydis, that each should have XXX warriors on the ship and women besides. But Freydis immediately violated this and had V men more and concealed them, and were the brothers not aware of this, until they came to Wineland. Now they sailed out to sea, and had agreed before, that they should sail to-
 60 gether, if so might be, and there was little difference, but yet the brothers came

¹⁾erratum for: the brothers ?

nobbarn þótt z hopu up þótt þaung sin t hula leyp e e þr
 esdu þom at mde þa vudra þr skp sin z þa up t þus þaung
 sin þa mli þreidit hu þaru þ m hen þaung vð þuar y þug
 dū segja þr at hallgata muni olli abuedi oð m olli in lete
 þ husana seg þo ena þð þa mli helgi þuota mū oltu þ. ul
 z þu vð þig þaru m vð þaung z gerdu þer þala z lesta
 þr þala þr sionū auðstronu z þugū ut v e þr lesta
 þella vðu til þipr sin. m rob at verra z toluðu þr þ.
 at takast mundu up leikar z vi hopd þennu suo var þr
 um stund þar t e m tannat vð s mule z þa gðest lund
 þykke m þ z robust at leikar z oð gðest þuom mule
 þalana z þo suo þr lunge verra þ var æm mossin sin
 at þr. þod up s þumi sin z blednast z þo at s þobledn
 en verra uat suo þaung at dōg uat þalli mbi. þ rob þau
 þona sin z þo s en sin þeb þ t þala geb þ m þala þra
 þ. z ul dōra en mads en hape vð gðt lada aas z lokt hūd
 apar a mduan þlopa þ leub up hūdmie z itod s gatu stund
 þa z þagde en þr þogi la nist s þalanū z uaba þ mli
 huat mliu hinger þr þ. lū. ek ul at þu stand up z gang
 vð m m z ul eb mla vð þig suo gðt þ þau gðt at tro er
 laund þala uegmū z lesta þar mds hūm libar þ seg þ þ li
 gōð þu m þz þostur en mli þu m þuot s e uð s mli e
 þat eb þalla ebki þapa t gðt. þa seg þu se e seg þ z suo þ
 þ m en þ e cūde mli apri þind at eb vllde þaua þr þa
 vð þeb þ. þuot þr þapa mli. þep e eb z vllta eb þ
 leat þ vū eb laia gangast seg þ ep þ lū þa v. nu þila þ
 v þ gðt þ þa e þr þogt mli hūm sinar þ stigt up s vūm þollu
 þollu z nabuath þouat v z spgō þ at þ vli suo þollu z vð
 þo sū m mli þiok. eb uat gðt seg þ at þra. þ. at þala þ
 up at þ z vllta eb þaua mli. þep e þr mli v þ suo lla

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

nokkuru fyrirre ok höfðu upp borit faung sín til hús Leifs. En er Freydis kom at lande, þá ryddu þeir skip sitt ok bera upp til hús faung sín. Þá mælti Freydis: hui baru þer inn her faung ydr. Þuiat ver hugdum, segia þeir, at hallðast munu öll akuedin ord med oss. Mer lede Leifr húsanna, segir hon, en æigi ydr. Þá mælti Helgi: þriota mun okkr brædr ill- 5
 asku vit þig; baru nu ot faung ok gerdu ser skala ok settu þann skala firr sionum a uazstrondu ok biuggu uel om. En Freydis let fella vidu til skips sins. Nu tok at uetra, ok toludu þeir brædr at takast mundu upp læikarr ok væri höfð skemtan. Suo var gert om stund þar, til er menn baruast verra j mille, ok þa gerðist sundr 10
 þykke med þeim ok tokuast af læikar, ok onger gerduast kuomur mille skalanna, ok for suo fram leinge uetrar. Þat var æinn morgin snema, at Freydis stod upp ór rumi sinu ok klæddist ok for æigi j skokledin. En uedri uar suo farit, at dogg uar fallin mikil. Hon tok kapu bonda sins ok for j, en sidan gek hon til skala gek hon til skala þeirra 15
 brædra ok til dyra; en madr einn hafde ot geingit litlu adr ok lokit hurd afr a midian klofa. Hon lauk upp hurdinne ok stod j gattum stund þa ok þagde; en Finnboget innast j skalanum ok uakti; han mælti: huat villtu hingat, Freydis. Hon suarar: ek uil, at þu standir upp ok gangir ot med mer, ok uil ek tala vit þig. Suo gerir han; þau ganga at tre, er 20
 la undir skala uægginum, ok settist þar nidr. Huersu likar þer, segir hon; han suarar: godr þiki mer landr kostur, en illr þiki mer þustr sa, er uór j milli er, þuiat ek kalla ekki hafa til ordit. Þa segir þu sem er, segir hon, ok suo þiki mer; en þat er eyrende mitt a þinn fund, at ek villde kaup skipum vit ykkir brædr; þuiat þit hafit meira skip en ek, ok villda ek j brot 25
 hedan. Þat mun ek lata gangast, segir han, ef þer likar þa vel. Nu skilia þau vit þat. Geinr hon heim, en Finnboget til huiliu sinnar. Hon stigr upp j rumit kollum fotum, ok uakennar han Þoruadr vid, ok spyr; hui at hon væri suo kollu ok vóth. Hon suarar med myklum þiosti: ek uar geingin, segir hon, til þeirra brædra at fala skip at þeim, ok villda ek kaup meira skip, en þeir urdu vid þat suo illa, 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

noget før og havde opbaaret deres Sager til Lejfs Huse. Men da Freydis kom til Land, da ryddede de deres Skib og bære op til Huset Sagerne deres. Da mølte Freydis: hoi bar I her ind Eders Sager. Fordi at vi troede, sigede de, at holdes skulde hele Aftalen gjort med os. Mig laante Lejf Husene, siger hun, men ikke Jer. Da mølte Helge: Fattes mon os Brødre ond 5

Villie mod Dig. Bare nu ud Sagerne og byggede sig et Hus og satte det Hus bort fra Stranden ved en Indsø og gjorde det godt i Stand. Men Freydis lod fælde Træer til sit Skib. Nu led det mod Vinteren, og foreslog Brødrene da, at begyndes skulde Lege og Morskab holdes. Saaledes blev gjort en Stund, indtil at man bar sig slet ad indbyrdes, da søndredes 10

Enigheden mellem dem, og Legene holdt op, og ingen kom mellem Hallerne, og gik saaledes Vinteren længe. Det var en Morgen tidlig, at Freydis stod op af sin Seng og klædte sig paa og tog ikke Skotøj paa. Men Vejret var blevet saaledes, at der var falden stærk Dug. Hun tog sin Husbonds Kappe og trak den paa, og derefter gik hun til Brødrenes 15

Hus og til Døren; men en Mand var udgaaet derfra lidt før og havde lukket Døren efter sig kun halvt i. Hun lukkede Døren op og stod i Aabningen en Stund og tænkte; men Finnboge lau inderst i Stuen og var vaagen; han sagde: hvad vil Du her, Freydis. Hun svarer: jeg vil, at Du staa op og gaar ud med mig, og vil jeg tale med Dig. Saa gør han; de gaa til et Træ, som 20

laa ind under Husets Væg, og satte sig ned der. Hoorledes finder Du det her, siger hun; han svarer: gode tykkes mig Landets Frembringelser, men ilde synes mig om den Ufred, som os imellem er, fordi jeg paastaar, ikke at være Aarsag dertil. Det er som Du siger, siger hun, og saaledes tykkes og mig; men det er Ærindet med mit Besøg hos Dig, at jeg vilde bytte Skib med Jer Brødre, fordi at I have større Skib end jeg, og vilde jeg gerne bort 25

herfra. Det kan jeg lade gaa, siger han, hvis det fornøjer Dig. Nu skilles de efter dette. Gik hun hjem, og Finnboge til Hvile. Hun stiger op i Sengen med kolde Fødder, og vaagner han, Thorvard, derved, og spørger, hoi hun er saa kold og vaad. Hun svarer med stor Vrede: jeg var gaaet, siger hun, til dem Brødrene at købslaa om Skibet med dem, og vilde jeg købe større Skib, men de bleve derved saa vrede, 30

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- somewhat before and had carried their things up to Leif's houses. But when Freydis came to land, then empty they their ship and carry up to the house their luggage. Then quoth Freydis: why did you carry in here your luggage. Because we supposed, say they, that to be kept were all words given to us. To me lent
- 5 Leif the houses, says she, and not to you. Then quoth Helge: wanting is to us brothers ill-
will against thee. Brought now out their luggage and made themselves a hall and set
that hall away from the sea near a lake and put it well in order. But Freydis let
fell wood for her ship. Now it drew towards winter, and proposed the brothers,
that to be taken up were games and plays to be set a-going. So was done
- 10 for a while, until the men bore themselves worse to each other, and then was made asunder
their union, and the games ceased, and nobody did come between
the halls, and passed thus the winter a long time. It was a morning early,
that Freydis stood up from her bed and dressed and put on no shoes.
But the weather had become such, that a mighty dew had fallen. She took the cloak
- 15 of her husband and put it on, and then went to the hall of the
brothers and to the door, but a man had gone out a little before and had shut the door
behind him only half-way. She opened the door and stood in the gate-way a while
and was silent, but Finnboge lay inmost in the hall and was awake, he quoth:
what wilt thou here, Freydis. She answers: I will, that thou standest up and goest
- 20 out with me, and wilt I speak with thee. So does he, they go to a tree, that
lay under the wall of the hall, and sat there down. How likest thou all things here, says she, he answers:
good think I the land's products, but ill think I of the discord, that is between us,
for I pretend not to have caused it. There thou sayest as it is, says she, and so
it seems to me, but this is my errand at my visit to thee, that I would exchange ship
- 25 with you brothers, because ye have larger ship than I, and I would go away
hence. That I may let go, says he, if that pleases thee well. Now they parted
therewith. She went home, but Finnboge went to rest. She gets up into the bed with cold
feet, and awakes he, Thorvard, thereby and asks, why she be so cold and wet.
She answers with great anger: I had gone, says she, to the brothers to buy the sh-
- 30 ip of them, and I would buy the larger ship, but this they took so ill,

[illegible]

at þeir bórðu mig, ok leku sarliga. En þu, uesell/ madr, munt huerka vilea/ rek/_
 a rettar minnar skammar ne þinnar, ok mun ek þat nu finna, at ek er
 j brottu af Grenlande. ok mun ek gera skilnat vid þig,otan þu hefnir þessa. Ok/
 nu stodst han/ æigi atolar hennar ok bad menn/ upp standa sem skiotarst ok/
 taka uopru sin). Ok suo gera þeir ok fara þegar til skala þeirra brædra ok/ 35
 geingu inn at þeim sofundum ok toku þa ok færdu j bônd ok leiddu suo
 ot huernu, sem bundin uar, en Freydis let drepa huernu sem ot kom. Nu voru/
 þar aller kallar drepnir. En konur uoru eftir ok villde eingi þær d/_
 repa. Þa mælti Freydis: fai mer ôci j hond. Suo uar gert. Sidan/ uegr hon/
 at konum þeim v er þar voru ok gekk af þeim daudum. Nu foru þau til ska- 40
 la sins eftir þat id illa verk, ok fanrst þat æitt a, at Freydis þottirst all-
 uel hafa omradit, ok mælti vid felaga sina: ef oss verdr audith/
 at koma til Grenlandz, segir hon, þa skal ek þann mann rada af life, er
 segir fra þessum atburdum. Nu skulu ver þat segja, at þau bui her ef-
 tir, þa er ver förum j brott. Nu biuggu þeir skipit snemma om vorit, þat 45
 er þeir brædr hófdu at, með þeim ollum goedum, er þau mattu til fa ok sk-
 ipit bar. Sigla sidan j haf ok ordu vel ræid fara ok kuomu j Æireks fjord/
 skipe sinu snemma sumars. Nu var þar Kallæfni firir, ok hafde albut sk-
 ip sitt til hafs, ok bæid byriar; ok er þat mal manna, at æigi munde aud-
 gara skip geingit hafa af Grenlande, en þat er han styrde. Fra Freydisi. 50

Freydis for nu til bus sins, þuiat þat hafde stadið medan/ osk/_
 att. Hon fekk mikinn feing fiar ollu forneyti sinu, þuiat hon/
 uillde leyna lata odadum sinum. Sitr hon nu j bui sinu. Eigi/
 urdu aller suo halldin ordir, at þegde yfir odadum þeirra edr illz/_
 sku, at æigi kæme upp om sider. Nu kom þetta upp om sider firir Leif bro- ... 55
 dur hennar, ok þotti honum þessi saga all ill. Þa tok Leif iij menn af lide þeirra/
 Freydisar, ok pinde þa sagnar a om þenna atburd allan iafnu saman, ok var
 með æinu mote sognu þeirra. Æigi nenni ek, segir Leif, at gera þat at vid Freydisi, sy-
 stur minn, sem hon veri verd, en spa mun ek þeim þess, at þeirra afkuerni
 mun litt at þrifum verda. Nu læid þat suo fram, at aungum þotti om þau 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

at de sloge mig og behandlede mig haardt. Men Du, usle Mand, mon hverken ville hæ-
ne min Skam eller Din, og mon jeg det nu finde, at jeg er
borte fra Grönland, og mon jeg ville skilles fra Dig, hvis ikke Du hævner dette. Og
nu modstod han ikke hendes Haan, og bød Folkene staa op som snarest og
tage deres Vaaben. Og saaledes göre de og droge strax til Brödrenes Hal og 35
gik ind til dem og toge dem sovende og førte dem i Baand og ledte saa
enhver bunden ud, men Freydis lod dræbe enhver, som kom ud. Nu vare
alle Mændene der dræbte. Men Kvinderne vare tilbage, og vilde ingen dem
dræbe. Da sagde Freydis: giv mig en Öxe i Haanden. Saaledes blev gjort. Derpaa dræbte hun
de V Kvinder, som vare der, og forlod dem som døde. Nu gik de til Huset 40
deres efter denne Id og onde Værk, og fandtes da det ene ud, at Freydis tykte sig helt
godt at have handlet, og hun talte til sine Folk: Hvis os bliver forundt
at komme til Grönland, siger hun, da skal jeg tage Livet af den Mand, som
siger noget om denne Begivenhed; nu skulle vi sige, at de bleve her til-
bage, da vi droge bort. Nu ladede de strax om Vaaren det Skib, som 45
Brödrene havde ejet, med alle de gode Sager, som de kunde faa, og
Skibet bære. Sejlede siden ud paa Havet og fik en heldig Rejse og kom til Eriksfjord
med deres Skib tidlig paa Sommeren. Nu var Karlsefne der og havde færdig
Skibet stit til Afrejse, og biede paa Bör, og er det sagt af mange, at ikke monne rig-
ere Skib være gaaet fra Grönland, end det, som han styrede. Om Freydis. 50

Freydis drog nu til sin Bolig, saasom den havde staaet imidlertid u-
skadt. Hun gav meget store Gaver til sine Følgesvende, fordi hun
vilde lade dölge sin Udaad. Sidder hun nu i sin Bo. Ikke
vare alle saa ordholdende, at tie om deres Udaad eller Ond-
skab, at det ikke kom op omsider. Nu kom dette op omsider for Lejf, 55
hendes Broder, og tyktes han om dette Udsagn meget ilde. Da tog Lejf III Mænd af Freydis'
Skare, og pinte dem da til at aabenbare denne Tildragelse helt og fuldt, og vare
af ens Indhold deres Udsagn. Ikke nænner jeg, siger Lejf, at göre det ved Freydis,
min Söster, som hun har fortjent, men spaa monne jeg dem dette, at deres Afkom
vil lidet kunne trives. Nu førte det saaledes med sig, at ingen tænkte om dem 60

THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- that they struck me and treated me roughly. But thou, weak man, wilt neither avenge my shame nor thine, and must I now find, that I am away from Greenland, and may I make separation from thee, unless thou avengest this. And now stood he not her scoffs, and bade his men get up forthwith, and
- 35 take their weapons. And so they do and go at once to the hall of the brothers and walked in to them and took them sleeping and bound them in chains and led thus out each one, who was bound, and Freydis let kill every one that came out. Now were all the men killed. But the women were left, and would nobody kill them. Then quoth Freydis: get me an axe into my hand. So was done. Then she slew
- 40 the V women that there were, and left them dead. Now they went to their hall after this deed and bad work, and was found out this one thing, that Freydis thought herself quite well to have acted, and she quoth to her companions: if us be allowed to come to Greenland, says she, then I shall bereave of life that man, who speaks of this event, now we shall say this, that they stayed here behind, when we went away. Now they loaded the ship early in the spring, that
- 45 the brothers had owned, with all those goods, that they could get and the ship would hold. After that put out to sea and got a happy voyage and came into Ericsfirth with their ship early in the summer. Now Karlsefne was there and had prepared his ship for departure, and waited for a fair wind, and is it said by many, never richer ship to have gone from Greenland than that, which he steered. Of Freydis.
- 50 **F**reydis now went to her abode, as it had stood in the meantime unscathed. She gave very great gifts to all her companions, because she would make be concealed her misdeed. Sits she now in her abode. Not were all so true to their word, as to be silent about their misdeed or wicked-
- 55 ness, that it not came out at last. Now this at last came out before Leif, her brother, and thought he this saying to be wholly ill. Then took Leif III men of the party of Freydis, and tortured them to confess about this event the whole together, and were of one content their sayings. I cannot afford, says Leif, to do that to Freydis, my sister, which she deserves, but foretell may I to them this, that their offspring
- 60 will only little thriving become. Now it passed so, that nobody thought of them

[illegible]

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Icelandic Text.

þau uert þadan j fra nema illr. Nu at segia fra þui, er
 Kallrefni byr skip sitt ok siglde j haf; honum forst uel ok kom til Noregs
 med heilu ok holdnu, ok sat þar om uetrinn ok sellde uarning
 sinn ok hafde þar gott yfirlæti ok þau bede hion af hinum
 gofgaumstum monnum j Noregi. En om uorit eftir bio han skip sitt til 5
 Islandr, ok er han var albuinn, ok skip hans la til byriar fyrir brygg-
 um, þa kom þar ad honum sudr madr einn, cettadr af Brimum or
 Sæclande. Han falar at Kallrefni husa snotru hans; ek uil æigi selia, sa-
 gde han. Ek mun gefa þer uit half mork gullr, segir sudr madr. Kallrefni þotti
 uel vid bodit ok keyftu sidan. For sudr madr j burt med husa s - 10
 notruna, en Kallrefni visse æigi, huat tre var; en þat var mausur, koinn
 af Vinlande. Nu sigler Kallrefni j haf, ok kom skipe sinu fyrir nordan land
 j Skaga fiord, ok uar þar upp sett skip hans om uetrinn. En om uorit
 keyfti han Glaumbear land ok gerde bu a, ok bio þar medan han lifde, ok
 uar hit mesta gofugmennir. Ok er mart manna fra honum komit ok 15
 Gudride konu hans, ok godr ættbogi. Ok er Kallrefni uar andadr, tok Gudridr
 uid bus uardueitrlu, ok Snorre son hennar, er fæddr var a Vinlande. Ok er
 Snorre uar kuongadr, þa for Gudridr otan ok gek sudr, ok kom ot ap -
 tr til bus Snorra sonar sins, ok hafde han þa latit gera kirkju j Gl-
 aumbe. Sidan uard Gudridr nunna ok æinsetu kona ok uar þar, medan 20
 hon lifde. Snorre attir son þann, er Þorgæirr het. Han var fadir Inguelldar, mo-
 dur Brannr byskups. Dottir Snorra Kallrefnis sonar het Hallfridr; hon uar modir Runol-
 fs, fôdur Þorlaks byskups. Biornr het son Kallrefnis ok Gudridar. Han var fadir Þorunnar, modur B-
 iarnnar byskups. Fiolde manna er fra Kallrefni komit, ok er han kynsæll madr or -
 • dinn. Ok hefr Kallrefni gerst sagt allra manna atburde om farar þessar allar, 25
 er nu er nokkut orde a komit.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Danish Translation.

fra den Tid andet end ondt. Nu er at fortælle om, at
 Karlsefne bereder sit Skib og sejlede ud paa Havet. Ham gik det godt, og han kom til Norge
 hel og holden og forblev der om Vinteren og solgte Værerne
 sine og nød der god Modtagelse, baade han og hans Kone, af de
 anseligste Mænd i Norge. Men Vaaren derefter beredte han Skibet sit til 5
 Island, og da han var færdig, og Skibet hans laa efter Bør ved Bryg-
 gen, da kom der til ham en Sydlænder, stammende fra Bremen i
 Sæland. Han ønsker at købe af Karlsefne hans Gallionsfigur. Jeg vil ikke sælge, sa-
 gde han. Jeg vil give Dig derfor en halv Mark Guld, siger Sydlænderen. Karlsefne tyktes
 vel om Budet, og solgte derefter. Drog Sydlænderen bort med Gallions- 10
 figuren, men Karlsefne vidste ikke, hvad Træ det var, men det var Masur, kommet
 fra Vinland. Nu sejler Karlsefne ud paa Havet, og kom med sit Skib nordpaa Landet
 i Skagafjord, og blev der sat op hans Skib om Vinteren. Men om Vaaren
 købte han Glömbö-Land og byggede Hjem der, og boede der, medens han levede, og
 var den mest fremragende Mand. Og er meget Afkom kommet fra ham og 15
 Gudrid, hans Kone, og en udmærket Slægt. Og da Karlsefne var død, tog Gudrid
 Gaardens Varetagelse med Snorre sin Søn, som fød var paa Vinland. Og da
 Snorre var bleven gift, saa drog Gudrid udenlands og rejste mod Syd, og kom siden
 tilbage til sin Søn Snorres Gaard, og havde han da ladet bygge Kirke i Gl-
 ömbö. Siden blev Gudrid Nonne og Eneboerske og blev der, imedens 20
 hun levede. Snorre havde en Søn, som hed Thorgejr. Han var Fader til Ingveld, Mo-
 der til Biskop Brand. Snorre Karlsefnes søns Datter hed Halfrid, hun var Moder til Run-
 olf, Fader til Thorlak Biskop. Björn hed Karlsefnes og Gudrids Søn. Han var Fader til Thorun, Moder
 til Björn Biskop. Talrig Slægt er kommen fra Karlsefne, og er det en ædel-
 Slægt blevet. Og har Karlsefne nøjagtigst af alle fortalt Begivenhederne paa alle disse Rejser, 25
 som her noget er kommet til Orde om

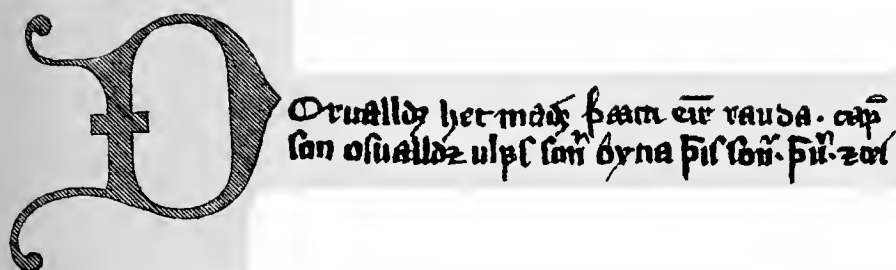
THE FLATEY BOOK.

English Translation.

- from that time but ill. Now to mention, that
Karlsefne prepared his ship and sailed out to sea, it went well with him, and he came to Norway
whole and sound, and stayed there during the winter and sold his wares,
and enjoyed there good friendship, both he and his wife, from the
5 most distinguished men in Norway. But the next spring he prepared his ship for
Iceland, and when he was quite ready, and his ship lay waiting for a fine wind at the
quay, there came to him a Southerner, a native of Bremen in
Saxonland. He wishes to buy of Karlsefne the beak-head of his ship; I will not sell, sa-
id he. I will give thee for it half a Mark of Gold, says the Southerner. Karlsefne thought
10 this to be a good bidding and then sold. Went the Southerner away with his ship's
beak-head, but Karlsefne knew not, what wood it was, but it was mazar, come
from Wineland. Now Karlsefne sails out to sea, and came with his ship to the north part of the land
in Skagefúrh, and was there his ship laid up for the winter. But in the spring
he bought Glumbö-Land and built his home there, and dwelt there during his life, and
15 was a most distinguished man. And is much offspring from him come, and from
Gudrid his wife, and a good family-line. And when Karlsefne was dead, Gudrid
took the warding of the property, and Snorre, her son, who was born in Wineland. And when
Snorre was married Gudrid went abroad, and to the South, and came after
this again to the abode of Snorre, her son, and had he then made make a church in Gl-
20 umbö. Afterwards Gudrid became a nun and an anchorite, and lived there during
her lifetime. Snorre had a son, called Thorgeir. He was the father of Ingveld, mother
of Bishop Brand. Snorre Karlsefne's son's daughter was Hallfrid, she was the mother of Run-
olf, the father of Bishop Thorlak. Biörn was Karlsefne's and Gudrid's son. He was the father of Thorun,
of Bishop Biörn. Many men are descended from Karlsefne, and he has got a great the mother
25 progeny. And Karlsefne has most exactly of all related the events of all these voyages,
as it now has been put into words.

THE FLATEY BOOK.

*Fragments of Original Manuscripts Referring to the New World
Discoveries.*



Þorvalldr het maðr þæm er rauda. cap
son osualldr ulf son byna þis son þis son

Þorvalldr het maðr Þaattr Eireks rauda. Capitulum.
son Osualldr, Ulf sonar ðæna Þoris sonar. Þorvalldr ok Æi

Thorvald hed en Mand, Fortælling om Erik den røde.
Søn af Osualld, Søn af Ulf, Öxne-Thorer's Søn. Thorvald og E-

Thorvald was called a man, A little story of Eric the Red
son of Osualld, son of Ulf, son of Öxna-Thorer. Thorvald and E-

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Fragments Referring to American Discoveries.

e h.
b c a

b. a

Anno

en þp ap grænla þ at leita vintu.

1221

Eiriker biskup af Grænlandi fór at leita Vinlands 31

31 1221

Eric, bishop of Greenland, went to seek Vineland 1221

Erik Biskop af Grönland fór ud at oplede Vinland 31

b a v.

g e.

þann þ vestr vinnu at

1285

Fann land vestr vndan islandi 53

53 1285

Was found land west of Iceland 1285

Fandtes et Land vest for Island. 53

THE FLATEY BOOK.

Fragments Referring to American Discoveries.

b.æ

rofr þu æt leita nýja lða.

a. n.

er þu leita

þu rofr þu æt leita nýja lða þu.

1289		Eiríkr konungr sendi	3
		Rolf til Islandr, at leita/ nýja landr/	4
3	1289	Eric king sends	1289
4		Rolf to Iceland, to seek the new land.	
		Erik Konge sender	3
		Rolf til Island at oplede det nye Land.	4
1290		Fór Rolf um/ Island/ ok krafði menn til nýja landr ferdar	9
9	1290	Went Rolf about Iceland and summoned men for a new-land-voyage.	1290
		Drog Rolf om i Island og krævede Folk til Tog til det nye Land.	9
1347			46
		þa	
		kom/ skip af Grœnlandi, þat er sœtt hafði til Marklandr, ok attian/ menn aa/	48
46	1347		1347
		Then	
48		came ship from Greenland, that had sailed to Markland, and eighteen men on it.	
			46
		Da	
		kom Skib fra Grœnland, som havde sejlet til Markland, og atten Mand derpaa.	48

THE HAWK BOOK

Manuscript.

118

SAGA OF ERIK THE RED.

Icelandic Type Text.

English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 192.

[AM. 557, 4to, p. 27.]

EIRÍKS SAGA RAUÐA ¹—1.

13. [Ó]láfr² hét konungr, er kallaðr var Óláfr hvíti. Hann var son Ingjalds konungs
14. Helgasonar, Ólafssonar, Guðrøðarsonar³, Hálfðanarsonar hvítbeins Upple-
15. ndinga konungs. Óláfr herjaði í vestrvíking, ok vann Dyflinni⁴ á Ír-
16. landi ok Dyflinnarskíri, ok gørdisk konungr yfir. Hann fekk⁵ Auðar d-
17. júpauðgu, dóttur Ketils flatnefs, Bjarnarsonar bunu, ágæts manns ór N-
18. oregi; Þorsteinn rauðr hét son þeira. Óláfr fell á Írlandi í orrostu, en Au-
19. ðr ok Þorsteinn fóru þá í Suðreyjar; þar fekk Þorsteinn Þuríðar, dóttur Eyvindar
20. austmanns⁶, systur Helga hins magra; þau áttu mörg börn. Þorstei-
21. nn gørdisk herkonungr. Hann rézk til lags með Sigurði enum ríka, syni Eyste-
22. ins glumru. Þeir unnu Katanes ok Suðrland, Ros ok Mœri, ok meirr en
23. hálf Skotland. Gørdisk Þorsteinn þar konungr yfir, áðr Skotar sviku hann, ok
24. fell hann þar í orrostu. Auðr var þá á Katanesi, er hon spurði fall Þorsteins.
25. Hon lætr þá gøra knorr í skógi á laun, en er hon var búin, helt hon út
26. í Orkneyjar. Þar gipti hon Gró, dóttur Þorsteins, ok hon var móðir Gunnlaðar, er Þorfinnr
27. jarl hausakljúfr átti. Eptir þat fór Auðr at leita Íslands; hon hafði á
28. skipi tuttugu karla frjálsa. Auðr kom til Íslands, ok var hinn fyrsta vetr
29. í Bjarnarhöfn með Birni bróður sínum. Síðan nam Auðr öll Dalalön-
30. d, milli Dögurðarár ok Skrámuhlaupsár, ok bjó í Hvammi. Hon hafði b-
31. ænahald í Krosshólum. Þar lét hon reisa krossa, því at hon var skfrð ok vel

¹ MS. saga eireks rauda.

² MS. [O]leifr.

³ MS. gudridar sonar.

⁴ MS. diflina.

⁵ hann feck repeated in MS.

⁶ MS. austz manna.

THE HAUK BOOK.

Icelandic Type Text.

English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 216.

[HAUKSBÓK, p. 94 b.] ÞORFINNS SAGA KARLSEFNIS—4.

1. ok heimamönnum, ok bauð honum af at hafa slíkt er hann vildi. Ormr þá þetta,
2. ok talði Einar vera góðan fardreng ok auðnumann mikinn. En er þeir
3. heldu á varninginum gekk kona fyri útibúrs dyrrin. Einarr spyr Orm:
4. 'Hver væri sú hin fagra kona, er þar gekk fyri dyrrin. Ek hefi eigi
5. hana hér fyrri sét.' Ormr svarar: 'Þat er Guðríðr, fóstira mín, dóttir Þorbjarnar at Lau-
gárbrekku.'
6. Einarr mælti: 'Hon mun vera kostur góðr, eða hafa nokkurir menn til
7. komit at biðja hennar?' Ormr segir: 'Beðit hefir hennar víst verit, ok liggr þat eigi laust,
8. fyri; finnsk þat á, at hon mun vera mannvönd, ok svá faðir hennar.' 'Svá
9. með því,' sagði Einarr, 'at hér er sú kona, er ek ætla mér [at] biðja, ok vil-
10. da ek at þessa mála leitaðir þú við Þorbjörn, fður hennar, ok legðir
11. allan hug á, at þetta mætti framgengt verða. Skal ek þér fullkomna
12. vináttu fyri gjalda, ef ek get ráðit. Má Þorbjörn bóndi þat sjá,
13. at okkr væri vel hendar tengðir, því at hann er sómamaðr mikill
14. ok á staðfestu góða, en lausafé hans er mér sagt heldr á fður;
15. en mik skortir hvárki land né lausafé, ok okkr feðga, ok mundi Þorbirni
16. verða at þessu hinn mesti styrkr, ef þetta tókisk.' Ormr segir: 'Víst þykkjumk [ek]
17. vinr þinn vera, en þó em ek eigi við mitt ráð fúss, at vit berim
18. þetta upp, því at Þorbjörn er skapstórr, ok þó metnaðarmaðr mikill.
19. Einarr kvezk ekki vilja annat en [at] upp væri borit bónorðit. Ormr kvað hann rá-
20. ða skyldu. Ferr Einar suðr aptr unz hann kemr heim. Nokkuru síðar ha-
21. fði Þorbjörn haustboð, sem hann átti vanda til, því at hann var stórmenni mik-
22. it. Kom þar Ormr frá Arnastapa, ok margir aðrir vinir Þorbjarnar. Ormr kom at má-
23. li við Þorbjörn, ok sagði, at Einarr var þar skömmu frá Þorgeirsfelli, ok gerðisk
24. hinn efniligsti maðr. Hefr Ormr nú upp bónorðit fyri hönd Einars,
25. ok segir þat vel hent fyri sumra hluta sakir, 'má þér, bóndi, verða at því
26. styrkr mikill fyri fjárkosta sakir.' Þorbjörn svarar: 'Eigi varði mik slíkra
27. orða af þér, at ek munda¹ gipta þræls syni dóttur mína; ok þat finni þér nú, at
28. fé mitt þverr, er slík ráð gefið mér; ok eigi skal hon með þér vera lengr, er
29. þér þótti hon svá lítils gjaforðs verð.' Síðan fór Ormr heim, ok hverr
30. annarr bóndmanna² til síns heimilis. Guðríðr var eptir með fður sínum,
31. ok var heima þann vetr. En at vári hafði Þorbjörn vinaboð, ok kom þar
32. mart manna, ok var hin bezta veizla. Ok at veizlunni krafði Þorbjörn sér
33. hljóðs, ok mælti: 'Hér hefi ek búit langa æfi, ok hefi ek reynt³ góðvilja
34. manna við mik ok ástúð; kalla ek vel farit hafa vár skipti; en nú

¹ MS. mundi.

² sic.

³ MS. reyn.

hon hafði á hafi sér gler tölur 7 lámbflangr kofra suurtan
 áhöfði 7 við mæn kappstam hert. 7 hon hafði staf lyendi
 7 var á knappa 7 var binn mð mfmgu 7 sette fleinu dptn
 vinn knappinn hon hafði vinn silz hmofta lmda 7 var þar
 á skodu þungu mikill. 7 vart vortu hon þar itaufr fng
 þau er hon þurfti til þroðloks at hafa hon hafði aförum
 kalfstamr skvalodna. 7 þuengi langa 7 á ein knappar mikill
 áendur hon hafði áhöndum sér kappstamr glofa 7 varo þu
 tor mæn 7 lódu en e hon kom m þotti dillum mnni styllu at velia
 þi semluga kvædur hon tok þu sem þi voru m gediadur til tok þoti
 tonði hon þi 7 leiddi hana til þess seuss sem þi var þu þoti baa
 ha þa reða þar augu þu þu 7 hraed 7 suð hbihi. hon var þa
 mullug vinn alio baa þu upp tekinn vinn kvædur 7 er þa þu
 at segja hvæð spakomvinn var mabur þu var getu geu
 te á hvið ia moli 7 mat þu hviðv or dultu hviðvinnu þu
 er þar vinn hon hafði mfmgu þu þu tann þu þu tuiholz
 adan at eui. 7 var þu mæn af oddinn en er baa vinn upp tekinn þa
 gengr þu þu b. þu þu þu. 7 þu þu þu þu þu þu þu at hviðv
 eða hviðv skappatto þu eru þu hviðv eða hviðv. 7 e. hviðv
 þu þu þu hon mnn vinn vinn þess er hviðv þu þu þu. 7 mnn e
 mest þu vinn at vinn hon kallaz ekki mnn segja þu
 en vinn mnn mnn eui. er hon hafði áer sofre vinn mnn
 en vinn mnn mnn at alidur. d. var þu vinn þu vinn þu
 gr sem þu þu þu at hafa til at fremia. seiddin þu þu 7
 þa þu þu þu er þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu
 dlokkur hviðv. en þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu
 vinn þu ef hviðv þu þu. þa. s. vinn þu hviðv en ek þu þu
 vinn þu vinn þu þu. en þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu þu
 þu þu er hon kalladi vinn dlokkur. þu. s. þa er hviðv
 þu. s. þu er þu er at þu e ek eða iangru at bema at
 vinn þu at ek en eristinn þu. þu. s. þu mnn þu at þu
 vinn vinn at hviðv þu vinn en þu vinn þu þu þu þu þu
 er. en vinn þu mnn ek mnn at þu þu þu. til e hviðv

THE HAUK BOOK.

Icelandic Type Text.

English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 216.

[HAUKSBÓK, p. 95 b.] ÞORFINNS SAGA KARLSEFNIS—6.

1. hon hafði á hálsi sér glertölur, ok lambskinns kofra svartan
2. á hofði, ok við innan kattsinn hvít, ok hon hafði staf í hendi,
3. ok var á knappr; hann var búinn með mersingu, ok settr steinum ofan
4. um knappinn; hon hafði um sik hnjóskulinda, ok var þar
5. á skjóðupungur mikill, ok varðveitti hon þar í taufr sín,
6. þau er hon þurfti til fróðleiks at hafa. Hon hafði á fótum
7. kálfskinns-skúa loðna, ok í þvengi langa ok á tinknappar miklir
8. á endunum; hon hafði á höndum sér kattsinn-glófa, ok váru hv-
9. ftir innan ok loðnir. En er hon kom inn, þótti öllum mönnum skylt at velja
10. henni sömiligar kveðjur. Hon tók því sem henni váru menn geðjaðir til. Tók Þorkell
11. bóndi [f] hönd henni, ok leiddi hana til þess sætis, sem henni var búit. Þorkell bað
12. hana þá renna þar augum yfir hjú ok hjörð¹ ok svá hfbýli. Hon var fá-
13. málug um allt. Borð váru upp tekin um kveldit, ok er frá því
14. at segja, hvat spákonunni var matbúit. Henni var gerr grau-
15. tr á kiðjamjólk, ok matbúin hjörtu ór öllum kykvendum þeim,
16. er þar váru til. Hon hafði mersingarspón ok kníf tannskeptan², tvíholk-
17. aðan af eiri, ok var brotinn af oddrinn³. En er borð váru upp tekin, þá
18. gengr Þorkell bóndi fyrri Þorbjörgu, ok spyrr hversu henni þikki þar um at lítask,
19. eða hversu skapfeld henni eru þar hfbýli eða hættir manna, eða hversu
20. fjótliga hon mun vís verða þess, er hann hefir spurt hana ok mönnum er
21. mest forvitni at vita. Hon kallask ekki munu segja fyrr
22. en um morgininn eftir, er hon hafði áðr sofit um nóttina.
23. En um morgininn at áliðnum degi, var henni veittr sá umbúnin-
24. gr, sem hon þurfti at hafa til at fremja seiðinn. Hon bað ok
25. fá sér konur þær, er kunnu frœði þat, sem til seiðsins þarf, ok var-
26. ðlokkur hétu; en þær konur fundusk eigi. Þá var leit at
27. um bæinn, ef nokkur kynni. Þá segir Guðríðr: 'Hváski em ek fjölkunn-
28. ig né vísinda kona, en þó kendi Halldís, fóstura mín, mér á Íslandi
29. þat kvæði, er hon kallaði varðlokkur.' Þorkell segir: 'Þá ertu happfróð.
30. Hon segir: 'Þetta er þat eitt atferli, er ek ætla í öngum atbeina at
31. vera, því at ek em kristin kona.' Þorbjörg segir: 'Svá mætti verða, at þú
32. yrðir mönnum at liði hér um, en þú værir þá kona ekki verri en
33. áðr; en við Þorkel mun ek meta, at fá þá hluti, er hafa

¹ MS. evidently by a slip, hrord.

² MS. tanx skepan.

³ MS. oddinn.

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English translation in "Norse Discovery of America," see page 216.

[HAUKSBOK, p. 98.] ÞORFINNS SAGA KARLSEFNIS—11.

1. nær dagsetri¹. Þorsteinn bóndi bað Guðríði leggjask niðr ok sofa; en hann kv-
2. ezk vaka mundu um nóttina yfir líkinu. Hon gørir svá, ok er skamt leið á
3. nóttina, settisk Þorsteinn Eiríksson upp, ok mælti; kvezk vilja at Guðríðr væri
4. þangat kǫlluð, ok kvezk vilja tala við hana: 'Guð vill at þessi stund sé
5. mér gefin til leyfis ok umbótar míns ráðs.' Þorsteinn bóndi gengr á fu-
6. nd Guðríðar, ok vakði hana, biðr hana signa sik ok biðja sér guð hjálpar,
7. ok segir hvat Þorsteinn Eiríksson hafði talat við hann; 'ok hann vill finna þik.
8. Verðr þú ráð fyri at sjá hvat þú vill upp taka, því at ek kann hér
9. um hvárskis at fýsa.' Hon svarar: 'Vera kann, at þetta sé ætlat, til nok-
10. kurra þeira hluta, er síðan sé í minni hafðir, þessi hinn undarligi blu-
11. tr, en ek vænti at guðs gæzla² mun yfir mér standa; mun ek
12. ok á hætta með guðs miskunn, at fara til móts við hann, ok vita hvat
13. hann vill tala, því at ek mun eigi forðask mega, ef mér skal mein
14. at verða. Vil ek síðr at hanḡ gangi víðara; en mik grunar, at þat
15. man á liggja.' Nú fór Guðríðr, ok hitti Þorstein; sýndisk henni sem
16. hann feldi tár. Hann mælti í eyra henni nokkur orð hljótt, svá at hon
17. ein vissi. En þat mælti hann svá at allir heyrðu, at þeir menn væri
18. sælir, er trúna heldu, ok henni fylgði ǫll hjálp ok miskunn, ok sagði
19. þó, at margir heldi hana illa; 'er þat engi háttr, sem hér hefir
20. verit á Grœnlandi, síðan kristni kom hér, at setja menn niðr í úví-
21. gða mold við lítla yfirsongva. Vil ek mik láta flytja
22. til kirkju ok aðra þá menn, sem hér hafa andazk, en Garðar
23. vil ek brenna láta á báli sem skjótast, því at hann veldr
24. ǫllum aptrgöngum þeim, sem hér hafa verit í vetr.' Hann sagði
25. henni ok um sína hagi, ok kvað hennar forlög mikil mundu ver-
26. ða, en bað hana varask at giptask grœnlenskum mönnum;
27. bað at hon legði fé þeira til kirkju, ok sumt fátæ-
28. kum mönnum, ok þá hné hann aptr ǫðru sinni. Sá hafði
29. háttr verit á Grœnlandi, síðan kristni kom
30. þangat, at menn váru grafnir á boejum,
31. þar sem ǫnduðusk, í úvígðri moldu;
32. skyldi setja staur upp af
33. brjósti hinum dauða. En

¹ MS. dag satri.² MS. gǫtla.

VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS

Concerning the Church in America
Before the Time of Columbus.

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T. H. SMART,
1906.

N. 18610

Illmo Signore

Dopo avere esaminato la sua domanda contenuta nella lettera del 18 Maggio e ripetuta nella seconda lettera del 27 Giugno pp. Le partecipo oggi che il Santo Padre si è degnato di permettere che S. S. possa eseguire una riproduzione fotografica di alcuni manoscritti relativi alla Costituzione della Chiesa in Greenland, già esposti alla grande mostra Louisiana ed ora custoditi nell'Università di S. Luigi.

Nel comunicare questa benigna autorizzazione. Le aggiungo che si usa generalmente offrire alla Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana una copia del lavoro, che contiene le riproduzioni. Consenti di ben distinta stima passo a ripetervi

Di S. S. Illmo

Roma 14 Luglio 1906

Sig. J. M. Bucl
St. Louis.

Affmo per servista
R. CARD. MERRY DEL VAL

TRANSLATION.

Distinguished Sir:

Replying to request contained in your letters of May 2d and June 27, the Holy Father instructs me to grant you permission to reproduce by photography any of the manuscripts referring to the Constitution of the Church in Greenland, that were made a part of the Vatican exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

In communicating to you this benign authorization, I beg to ask that a copy of your very valuable work, in which the reproductions appear, be presented to the Vatican Library.

Assuring you of my very distinguished consideration.

Rome, July 14, 1906.
Sig. J. W. BUEL, St. Louis.

Devoted to your service,

R. CARDINAL MERRY DEL VAL.

THE VATICAN MANUSCRIPTS.



IT WAS a most important, and equally valuable, discovery, that was made in 1902, by searchers among the ancient manuscripts in the Vatican repositories, when the letters of several popes were revealed in which references are made to Greenland centuries before the time of Columbus. It has for a long while been a question, forming the subject of a vigorous dispute, whether the claims of Norsemen to having visited the New World, as early as the year 1000, were founded upon any trustworthy evidences. Not a few of the most distinguished historians rejected the statements, set forth in the Sagas, as romances characteristic of the heroic aspirations of the people during what may be called the "Viking Age." There were others, however, who stoutly and with fair reasoning supported the authenticity of the discovery, basing their conclusions largely upon the simplicity of the narrative, the incidents recorded, the accuracy of the descriptions of coasts and places, and the sea-roving propensities of the Norse Navigators. To the question, which was very apropos, "If the discovery were made, as declared, why were not permanent settlements established, and why have proofs of occupancy not been found?" This answer was returned: while the Northmen were essentially a sea-faring people, and extended their voyages to all parts of the North Atlantic coasts, they never had the colonizing spirit, being actuated chiefly by expectation of immediate gain; their visits to all lands were therefore made principally with a purpose to forage, and it was this ambition that gave them a reputation as freebooters rather than as explorers.

Readers of the preceding volume in the *Norrœna* series, "The Norse Discovery of America," will recall that when Erik the Red discovered Greenland he gave an attractive name to the country with the hope that thereby many Icelanders might be persuaded to settle there. It should be borne in mind that the people of Iceland were not agriculturists, that their subsistence was most largely obtained from the sea, and being unused to cultivating the soil the fertility of a new country did not greatly appeal to their instincts. These facts

furnish a sufficient answer to the enquiry quoted, and their setting forth long ago demonstrates the logical position taken by those who supported the claims of the Norse discoveries.

Reproduction and translation of those parts of the sagas that describe the finding of Greenland, and the exploration of the Atlantic Coast of North America, in connection with the historical presentation of the subject in "The Norse Discovery of America," lays before American readers, for the first time, the documents that have been so fruitful a subject of dispute. This will be highly gratifying to every student of history, who is thereby enabled, through this accessibility to the manuscripts, to form conclusions as to their credibility as records.

But if republication of ancient Icelandic manuscripts, that describe the American discovery nine hundred years ago, be so highly gratifying to the student, the masses, I apprehend, will be interested in having placed before them documentary proofs confirmatory of the Saga records. These it is our pride, pleasure and honor to present, the honor being the greater because this is the first time they have ever appeared in print.

It fortunately happened that discovery of Greenland was made only fifteen years (985) before the introduction of Christianity into Norway, Sweden, and Iceland. Supplanting the old mythology, Catholicism became almost at one bound not only a prevalent religion among the Norse, but such earnestness was manifested that intense zeal to extend the faith became the animating ambition of the people. This being known, historians who regarded the Sagas purely as romances combatted the claim of credibility with the enquiry: "If Greenland and America were discovered at the early date fixed by certain Sagas, why are no records to be found showing that the Holy Church took cognizance of that very important event?"

For more than a century it was suspected that manuscripts did exist among the great mass of records and correspondence preserved in the Vatican library, that contained references, at least, to the American discovery by the Norse. The writer was so deeply interested in the subject that during a visit to Rome, in the year 1900, he suggested that a search be made through the Vatican manuscripts for such documents. The suggestion was so well received that an investigation followed which resulted in the finding of the several Papal letters which are reproduced, with translations, in this volume.

The importance of this literary discovery cannot be overestimated, to the church, to America, and to the world. These letters, from the several Popes, prove not only the discovery but that the Church, which ever follows fast upon the heels of the pioneer, was established in Greenland coincident with the sending of Leif Erikson to that country by King Olaf Trygvason, to introduce Christianity, who, the Saga recites, took a priest with him.

A bishop's seat was established at Gardar, Greenland, and it is certain that the Greenland (Nidros) See had jurisdiction over all the extent of country embraced in the discovery. This conclusion is confirmed by the statement that Bishop Erik Upsi visited the Vinland colonists, presumably not so much to carry to them spiritual consolation, as to locate and order the building of a church, in which the settlers might worship.

The earliest of the several letters herein reproduced is that of Pope Innocent III, February 13, 1206, but it will be noticed that the reference therein made to Greenland is of such a character as to indicate that the Church had been flourishing there for a long while. The Archbishops to whom these letters were addressed had control over the bishops of Greenland, who in turn maintained ecclesiastical jurisdiction over that part of America known as Vinland, and therefore it was unnecessary for the Pope to make specific reference to Vinland, or any part of the American continent, since the whole was comprehended in the See of Greenland.

And it must be told that the search which was so generously rewarded by the finding of the reproduced letters, has not been concluded, for so vast is the accumulation of manuscripts that several years will be required to complete the examination. It is perfectly fair to believe that prosecution of the search will bring to light other documents of a much earlier date, in which we can hardly doubt that some reference is made to the discovery, by Leif Erikson, of Vinland and the church that was founded there.

But meantime we may content ourselves with the actual ascertainment, the positive confirmation, that Greenland was a Christianized country, as the Sagas describe, several centuries before the time of Columbus, and even in the absence of specific reference to Vinland, or the American continent, the conclusion is no less irresistible that North America, at least, was known to the Norsemen. We have seen that the Icelanders were essentially a sea-faring people; that they crossed the North Atlantic in their small, open ships from Norway

to Iceland, 600 miles, that they made the passage from Iceland to Greenland, which is more than 250 miles in a direct line, and so well established themselves there that the settlement continues to this day. Is it conceivable that a people who lived so much upon the sea,—who had crossed its most dangerous reaches, who made frequent passages between Greenland, Iceland, Norway,—would never, by design or accident, cross the 200 miles of water that separates Greenland from the continent! And once gaining the shore of North America, would it not follow that they would explore the coast, as the Sagas declare? That they made no permanent settlement does not throw discredit upon the authenticity of the discovery, for, as explained, the Icelanders were not a colonizing people. They established themselves in Greenland because that country so much resembled their own. Moreover, they met no hostile aborigines in Greenland, to dispute their occupancy of the land, as they did in Vinland. Conditions while probably more favorable climatically were distinctly less encouraging in other particulars, and as to climate the Icelanders so greatly prefer the arctic that they rarely emigrate from their island, for which reason though they number more than 80,000 souls it is an extremely rare thing to meet with an Icelandic further from home than the Danish possessions, or Norway.

For the Papal letters which are reproduced in this supplement to the *Norœna* series, I beg to acknowledge my gratitude to His Eminence Cardinal Merry del Val, Papal Secretary of State, whose authorization was given in a personal letter which appears on a preceding page. These recently discovered communications, to the Archbishops of Norway, constituted a part of the Vatican exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, 1904, copies of which were later presented to the St. Louis University and are now to be seen in the museum of that institution.

*Manuscript Letter of Pope Innocent III to the Archbishop of Nidros,
Norway, 1206. Greenland-America was included in the See of Nidros.*

Iter quibz ligandi et solvendi sit con. sicut archiepo eius succ. capite substituendis in ppi. Nidros
 14
 cessa potestas. licet unum preceptum ad eos nec potuit ponendi euangelium oi creature.
 videtur quod in unum eas hinc est distinctio dignitatis. et dicitur: omni quod que omnibus imminet
 unus singulariter suscipit hinc. dicens ad eum dno. Petre amas me. pasce oves. m. qui
 etiam in os apostolorum preceptum non obtinuit. et de hinc confirmante a dno preceptum accepit. ut
 in hoc seculare posteritati daretur intelligi. quoniam quoniam multos ad regnum ecclesie congerit
 ordinari. unus in solimodo summe dignitatis locum saluberrime tenet. et unum omnibus et potesta-
 te gubernandi. et iudicandi omnia prestat. Unde et sic hanc formam in ecclesia distinctio servata est
 dignitatis. et sic in humano corpore. per varietatem officiorum diversa ordinata sunt membra. ita
 in structura ecclesie ad diversa ministeria exhibenda diuerse persone in diversis sunt ordinibus co-
 stitute. Aliis enim ad singulas ecclesias. aliis autem ad singulas urbium dispositionem ordinans
 ac regendi. collata sunt in singulis provinciis. alij quorum prima inter sanctas sancta habetur. et ad quorum
 examen subiectarum provinciarum quoniam et negotia referantur. Super omnis autem Romanus pontifex
 cuius nomen in archa petri locum noster obtine. qui se collato tibi desuper in apostolorum princi-
 pe privilegio de universorum causis iudicat et disponit. et per universum orbem ecclesie filios in christiana
 ne fidei firmare non desinit confirmare. tale se curas iugiter exhibere. qui vocem ducem
 iudicantem audire. qui dicitur et tu aliquando conversus es. et hoc nimirum per dominum petrum illi apostoli
 et illi. qui et successores ipsorum ad gerendam curam se. apostolice surrexerunt. indefineta cu-

singulare

[Innocentius III.]

[13 Febr. 1206.]

1. .. Nidrosiensi archiepiscopo eiusque successoribus canonice substituendis, in perpetuum. Licet omnibus ligandi et solvendi sit concessa potestas, licet unum preceptum ad omnes idemque pervenerit predicandi evangelium omni creature, velut quedam tamen inter eas habita est discretio dignitatis et dominicarum ovium curam, que omnibus iminebat, unus singulariter suscepit habendam, dicente ad eum Domino: Petre amas me? Pasce oves meas. Qui etiam inter omnes apostolos principatus nomen obtinuit, et de fratrum confirmatione singulare a Domino preceptum accepit, ut in hoc secuturæ posteritati daretur intelligi, quoniam, quamvis multos ad regimen ecclesie contingeret ordinari, unus tamen solummodo supreme dignitatis locum fastigiumque teneret, et unus omnibus et potestate gubernandi et iudicandi omnes presideret. Unde et secundum hanc formam in ecclesia distinctio servata est dignitatum, et sicut in humano corpore pro varietate officiorum diversa ordinata sunt membra, ita in structura ecclesie ad diversa ministeria exhibenda diverse persone in diversis sunt ordinibus constitute. Aliis enim ad singularum ecclesiarum, aliis autem ad singularum urbium dispositionem ordinatis ac rerum, constituti sunt in singulis provinciis alii, quorum prima inter fratres sententia habeatur, et ad quorum examen subiectarum personarum questiones et negocia referantur. Super omnes autem Romanus pontifex tamquam Noe in archa primum locum noscitur obtinere, qui ex collato sibi desuper in apostolorum principe privilegio de universorum causis iudicat et disponit et per universum orbem ecclesie filios in christiane fidei firmitate non desinit confirmare, talem se curans iugiter exhibere, qui vocem dominicam videatur audisse, qua dicitur: Et tu aliquando conversus confirma fratres tuos. Hoc nimirum post beatum Petrum illi apostoli et viri, qui per successiones temporum ad gerendam curam sedis apostolice surrexerunt indesinenti cu-

Continuation of the Manuscript Letter of Pope Innocent III.

cuius studio adimplere p[er] inu[er]sum orbem nunc p[er] se nunc p[er] legatos suos corrigenda corrigere
 et statuenda statuere summo studio studuerunt. Quorum q[ui] ueligia subleu[er]unt te. me. Eugen[um] ip[su]m ante
 oculos. de corrigendis hys que in Regno Norwiche correctione uidebantur exposce[re] et ubi
 ibi fidei firmando iuxta sui officij debitu[m] sollicit[er] exiit. et q[uo]d p[er] se ip[su]m ciuilitatis
 ecclesie cura obstitenda non potuit. p[er] legatu[m] suu[m] nich. tit. f. Albanen[sem] ep[iscopu]m qui postea in
 Romani pontificis est assu[m]pt[us] executori mandauit. Et ad p[ar]tes illas accedes sic a suo pa
 tris familias accepit in mandatis. talentu[m] tibi creditu[m] largit[ur] est ad usura[m]. et itaq[ue] fidel[is] ser
 uus et prudens multiplicatu[m] inde fructu[m] studuit reportare. Intra ita uo q[uo]d ad laude[m] et
 no[m]i[n]is dei et ministerij sui conuictu[m] impleuit. iuxta q[uo]d p[re]de[cessor] n[ost]r[us] ei p[re]parat. palleu[m]
 ioh[ann]i antecessori tuo indulgit. et ne decore p[ri]ncipis Norwiche metropolitani cura possit deesse. co
 missa gubernatori. sue urbem Nordfolien[si] eide[m] p[ri]ncipi p[er]petua[m] metropolim ordinauit. et ad
 locu[m] Amariptien[sem]. Baigen[sem]. Struanguen[sem]. Insulas Orcades. Insulas Farne. Suthart. et Haden
 et Grenelandie ep[iscopatus] tanqua[m] sue metropoli p[er]petuus reposit[us] constituit subiecte. et eor[um] ep[iscopos] sic
 metropolitani suis tam sibi q[uam] suis successorib[us] obedire. Ne igit[ur] ad uolentia[m] constituto[rum] ip[s]o
 rum unq[ui] liceat aspicere. nos te. me. p[re]de[cessor] Eugen[um]. et Alex[ander]. atq[ue] Clementis p[re]de[cessor] n[ost]r[us] romani po
 ntificis ueligijs insistentes. eius co[n]stitutio[n]em auct[orit]ate. a. d. 7 p[er] f. p[ri]m[o]. co[n]stitutis ut Nordfolien[si] ci
 uitas sup[er]dicta in hui[us] p[er]petuis t[em]p[or]ib[us] metropolis habeatur. et eor[um] ep[iscopos] ita tibi q[uam] tuis successorib[us]
 ad suo metropolitani obediat. et de manu tua co[n]secratio[n]is gra[m] sortiantur. Successores aut[em]
 qui ad Romani pontificis tibi p[re]parati donu[m] co[n]secratio[n]is accedat. et a solimodo et Romani ecclesie
 subiecti semp[er] existat. porro co[n]cesso tibi palleo. pontificali. officij plenitudine. infra eccl[esi]am
 tuam ad sacra missar[um] sollempnia p[er] uniu[er]sa p[ri]ncipia tua. hys solimodo dieb[us] uti finitas
 tua debet. qui inferi legunt[ur] inscripti. Natiuitate d[omi]ni. Epiphania. Cena d[omi]ni. Resur
 reccio[n]e. Ascensione. p[er]secutio[n]e. In sollempnitatib[us] be[ate] dei genitricis s[an]c[t]e p[ar]u[le] marie. Nati
 uitate be[ate] p[et]ri et p[auli]. Inuentio[n]e et exaltatio[n]e s[an]c[t]e crucis. Natiuitate be[ate] ioh[ann]is baptiste. Festo
 be[ate] ioh[ann]is euang[eli]ste. Co[m]memoratio[n]e o[mn]iu[m] s[an]c[t]o[rum]. In co[n]secratio[n]ib[us] eccl[esi]ar[um]. ut ep[iscopos]. Benedic[ti]o[n]ib[us]
 alt[ar]u[m]. ordinatio[n]ib[us] p[re]b[os]. In die co[n]secratio[n]is ecclesie tue. ac festis s[an]c[t]i trinitatis et s[an]c[t]i Olau
 et annu[er]sario tue co[n]secratio[n]is die. Studeat g[ra]tia tua. plenitudine[m] digne dignitatis susce
 pta ita strenue cu[m]da p[er]age. quanta[m] mox tuor[um] ornamento[m] eade[m] ualeat co[n]uenire. Si in
 tanta subditis crepitu[m]. ut p[er] ea cognoscat quid debeat appetere. quid cogant[ur] uitare. Etrodis
 creto[n]e p[re]cipuis. cogitatio[n]e m[en]tis. actio[n]e p[er]it. discretio in sil[en]tio. uel in u[er]bo. cura tibi sit
 magis p[ro]de[re] ho[m]i[n]ib[us] q[uam] p[re]se[re]. No[n] in te potestate ordinis. sed equitate optet p[re]sare co[n]dicio[n]is.
 Stude ne uita doctrina[m] destituat. nec cursu uite doctrina co[n]tradicat. Menito q[uo]d e[st] ari
 stum regu[m] aia[n]t[ur]. Sup[er] o[mn]ia studiu[m] tibi sit aplice se. decreta firmit[er] obseruare. et ita
 q[uo]d matri et d[omi]no tuo ei hui[us] obedire. Ecce se in xpo h[ab]ere u[er]a multa alia h[ab]ere pallei.
 h[ab]eant[ur] sacerdotib[us] q[uo]ntu[m] facile xpo adiuuante adimplere potis. si uirtutu[m] o[mn]iu[m] magnu[m]
 caritate h[ab]ueris et humilitate. et q[uo]d foris h[ab]ere ostendis. intus h[ab]ebis. Deum g[ra]tia. usq[ue] in
 fine. Dat[um] Rom[ae] ap[osto]l[ice] p[re]s[ent]ia[m] Jo. f. op[er]at[ur] in eslandi dia[con]e card[inal]is. sic Romani ecclesie cancella
 rii. Jo. febr. Indict[us]. vi. Incarn[ati]o[n]is d[omi]ni. millesimo. cc. v. pontificat[us] u[ost]r[us] domini Innocentij. pp.
 .iii. Anno octauo. Et d[omi]ni.

Continuation of the Type Text of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

curaverunt studio adimplere et per universum orbem nunc per se nunc per legatos suos corrigenda corrigere et statuenda statuere summopere studuerunt. Quorum quoque vestigia subsecutus felicitis memorie Eugenius papa, antecessor noster, de corrigendis hiis, que in regno Norweie correctionem videbantur exposcere et verbo ibi fidei seminando iuxta sui officii debitum sollicitus extitit, et quod per se ipsum, universalis ecclesie cura obsistente, non potuit, per legatum suum Nicholaum, tunc scilicet Albanensem episcopum, qui postea in Romanum pontificem est assumptus, executioni mandavit. Qui ad partes accedens, sicut a suo patrefamilias acceperat in mandatis, talentum sibi creditum largitus est ad usuram et tamquam fidelis servus et prudens, multiplicatum inde fructum studuit reportare. Inter cetera vero, que ad laudem illic nominis Dei et ministerii sui commendationem implevit, iuxta quod predictus antecessor noster ei preceperat, palleum Iohanni antecessori tuo indulsit et, ne de cetero provincie Norweie metropolitani cura possit deesse, commissam gubernationi tue urbem Nidrosiensem eiusdem provincie perpetuam metropolim ordinavit et ei Asloensem, Ainatripiensem, Bargensem, Stavangriensem, insulas Orcades, insulas Fareie, Sutrhaie et Islandensem et Grene-landie episcopatus tamquam sue metropoli perpetuis temporibus constituit subiacere et eorum episcopos sicut metropolitans suis tam sibi quam suis successoribus obedire. Ne igitur ad violentiam constitutionis ipsius ulli unquam liceat aspirare, nos felicitis memorie predicti Eugenii et Alexandri atque Clementis predecessorum nostrorum Romanorum pontificum vestigiis inherentes, eandem constitutionem auctoritate apostolica confirmamus et presentis scripti privilegio communimus, statuentes ut Nidrosiensis civitas supradictarum urbium perpetuis temporibus metropolis habeatur, et earum episcopi tam tibi quam tuis successoribus sicut suo metropolitano obediant et de manu vestra consecrationis gratiam sortiantur, successores autem tui ad Romanum pontificem tantum percepturi donum consecrationis accedant, et ei solummodo et Romane ecclesie subiecti semper existant. Porro concesso tibi palleo pontificalis scilicet officii plenitudine infra ecclesiam tantum ad sacra missarum sollempnia per universam provinciam tuam hiis solummodo diebus uti fraternitas tua debebit, qui inferius leguntur inscripti: Nativitate Domini, Epiphania, Cena Domini, Resurrectione, Ascensione, Pentecoste, in sollempnitatibus beate Dei Genitricis semperque virginis Marie, Natalicio beatorum Petri et Pauli, Inventione et Exaltatione sancte Crucis, Nativitate beati Iohannis baptiste, festo beati Iohannis evangeliste, Commemoratione omnium sanctorum, in consecrationibus ecclesiarum vel episcoporum, benedictionibus abbatum, ordinationibus presbiterorum, in die consecrationis ecclesie tue ac festis sancte Trinitatis, et sancti Olavi et anniversario tue consecrationis die. Studeat ergo tua fraternitas plenitudine tante dignitatis suscepta ita strenue cuncta peragere, quatinus morum tuorum ornamenta eidem valeant convenire. Sit vita tua subditis exemplum, ut per eam cognoscant, quid debeant appetere, quid cogantur vitare; esto discretione precipuus, cogitatione mundus, actione purus, discretus in silentio, utilis in verbo, cura tibi sit magis prodesse hominibus quam preesse. Non in te potestatem ordinis, sed equalitatem oportet pensare conditionis. Stude ne vita doctrinam destituat, nec cursum vite doctrina contradicat. Memento quod est ars artium regimen animarum. Super omnia studium tibi sit apostolice sedis decreta firmiter observare et tamquam matri et domine tue ei humiliter obedire. Ecce frater in Christo karissime inter multa alia hec sunt pallei, hec sacerdotii, que omnia facile Christo adiuvante adimplere poteris, si virtutum omnium magistram caritatem habueris et humilitatem, et quod foris habere ostenderis intus habebis. Decernimus ergo et c. usque in finem. Dat. Rome apud Sanctum Petrum per manus Iohannis, Sancte Marie in Cosmedin diaconi cardinalis, sancte Romane ecclesie cancellarii, idibus februarii, indictione vj, incarnationis dominice anno M^oCC^oV^o, pontificatus vero domini Innocentii pape iij anno octavo.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

(INNOCENT III.)

(Feb. 1206.)

1. TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF NIDROSI (Nidros) and his successors canonically appointed, in perpetuity. Although indeed the power to bind and loose was granted to all the Apostles, and although the injunction to preach the Gospel to every creature applied to all, still, as it were, there obtained with them a certain distinction in rank, and one in particular undertook to secure that care of the Lord's sheep which was incumbent upon all; for to him the Lord said: "Peter, lovest thou me? Feed my sheep!" This one, moreover, was called Prince of the Apostles, and received special instruction from the Lord about fortifying his brethren, as it should be understood by posterity, that, although many would be ordained for the ministry of the Church, still only one should have the position and distinction of supreme authority, and preside in governing and judging all. Hence, not only has the Church observed the distinction in rank, but also, just as in the human body the various members have been designed for different functions, so, in the organism of the Church, different persons have been assigned to various grades and tasks. Thus while some have been given the administration of single churches and others that of single cities, still others, whose judgment should have the greatest weight with their brethren, and to whose investigation are to be referred all questions and undertakings of their inferiors, have been established in single provinces. Above all, however, the Roman Pontiff is recognized as holding the highest office just as Noe in the Ark; by his heaven-sent prerogative as Prince of the Apostles, he judges and disposes of all difficulties, and, throughout the earth never ceases to strengthen the sons of the Church in the Christian Faith, always carefully demanding himself as one who had received the word of the Lord: "And thou, being once converted, confirm thy brethren!" This injunction, in truth, those Apostles and others, who succeeded the blessed Peter in the duties of the Apostolic See, sought, with untiring zeal, to carry out, and throughout the globe made every effort, either personally or through their Legates, to right the wrong and decide the undetermined. Following in their footsteps, Pope Eugenius, Our predecessor of blessed memory, in the spirit of his office, ardently desired to plant the Faith in the Kingdom of Norway and to remove those evils which seemed there especially in need of remedy; and whatever he could not himself accomplish, impeded as he was by the care of the Universal Church, he committed to his legate, Nicolas, then Bishop of Alba and afterwards raised to the Roman Pontificate. Nicholas, upon assuming office, put out at interest the talent loaned to him, even as it had been enjoined on him by his master, and like a true and prudent servant, strove to reap therefrom a harvest many times increased. But among other things which he accomplished for the glory of God and to the praise of his own ministry, in accordance with the admonition of Our aforesaid predecessor, he conferred the Pallium upon your predecessor, John; and in order that the rest of the Norwegian province might not lack the attention of a metropolitan, he decreed that the city of Nidrosi (Nidros), committed to your direction, be the permanent metropolis of the

Continuation of the English Translation of the Letter of Pope Innocent III.

province, and that Aslo, Amatripia, Barga, Stavangria, the Orcade (Orkneys) Islands, the Islands of Fareia (Faroes), the bishoprics of Sutthaia, Iceland, and Greenland, be subject to it forever as their metropolis, and that their bishops obey both him (your predecessor) and his successors as their metropolitans. Accordingly, that no one may ever attempt to violate this ordinance, We, after the example of the aforesaid Eugenius of blessed memory, and of Alexander and Clement, Our predecessors in the Roman Pontificate, confirm the same by apostolic authority, and seal it by this document, wherein We determine that the City of Nidrosi be regarded for all time as the metropolis of the above named cities, and that the bishop of the latter obey both you and your successors as their metropolitans, and receive the grace of consecration at your hands; but that your successors apply to the Roman Pontiff for so great a gift of consecration, and remain forever subject to him alone and to the Roman Church. Moreover, the Pallium granted you, the fullness, namely, of the pontifical office subject to the Church, your Fraternity should use at the solemn celebration of Mass throughout your province only on the days inscribed below: the Nativity of Our Lord, Epiphany, Corpus Christi, Easter, the Ascension of Our Lord, Pentecost, the festivals of the blessed Mother of God, Mary, ever Virgin, the Natal days of blessed Peter and Paul, the day of the Finding and Exaltation of the Holy Cross, the Nativity of John the Baptist, the feast of blessed John the Evangelist, the Feast of All Saints, at the consecration of churches and bishops, at the blessing of abbots, at the ordination of priests, on the day of the consecration of your church, on the feasts of the blessed Trinity, and of St. Olaf, and on the anniversary of your consecration. Let your Fraternity, therefore, now that you have received the fullness of such dignity, earnestly endeavor to accomplish all things in such a way that the excellence of your character may rise as much as possible to the same standard. Let your life be an example to your inferiors, that they may learn therein what to seek and what to avoid; be first in discretion, elegant in thought, pure in deed, judicious in silence, practical in speech, and let your aim be rather to benefit than to rule mankind. For it is proper that others be impressed, not with the importance of your rank, but with the equality of your condition. Let not your life forsake your teaching, nor your teaching contradict your life. Remember that the art of arts is the direction of souls. Above all things be careful to observe unflinchingly the decrees of the Apostolic See, and to obey the latter humbly as your mother and your master. Behold, dear brother in Christ, among many others, these are the duties of the Pallium, these the duties of the priesthood, all of which you will easily be able to fulfill with Christ's assistance, if you will cultivate humility and charity, the mistress of virtues, and if your interior will be even as your exterior. We decree, therefore, and confirm (?) the above to the end of time.

Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, by the hand of John, Cardinal Deacon of St. Mary in Cosmedin, Chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, on the Ides of February, in the sixth indication, the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord MCCVI, the eighth year of the Pontificate of Pope Innocent III.

Manuscript Letter of Pope John XXI to the Archbishop of Nidros,
1276.

Tua nobis fratimur intimavit quod cum collectio decie in terra in Regno Norlingie per litteras apostolicas commissum et litteris ipsas continet expressis ut omnes partes ecclesie Regni decimas propter hoc placari iustitiam idque quodam impossibile videatur cum eandem diocesis que de terra, provincia et Regno existit eandem a metropolitana ecclesia adeo sit remota quod de ipsa ecclesia illuc propter maris impedimenta iuxta ipsam Quicquid requiritur valeat et redire ad ecclesiam superiorem ac ideo dubites quod adhuc ista terra spatium ad solutionem ipsius decime constituta apostolice sine tui ad partes illas non valeat pervenire mandatum postulat super hoc per apostolum se prudentiam remedium adhiberi. Cupientes igitur ut collectioni ecclesie decime sollicitudo studio intendat. Volui et feci. et per apostolum. scilicet. me. quod si premissa incerta committet aliquas. per. videas et fideles super quibus tui interdictum consulas onerare ad partes illas destinare paucos quod ad executionem collectionis ecclesie diligenter iungatur et intendat. Aliasque super hoc prout studens prout volumus ecclesie decime videtur expedire. nichil ad collectionem hominum per te ipsum operose sollicitudinis studium impendimus. Ita quod prout est a domino prout copares et sedis apostolice gratia uberi merearis. Dat. Viterbii. ij.

Non Decembre Anno primo. Eidem: —

Tua nobis et usque in Regno Norlingie sit missa per se apostolicas litteras speciales et in eis continetur expressis.

Type Text of Letter of Pope John XXI to the Archbishop of Nidros.

[Ioannes XXI.]

[4 Dec. 1276.]

2. . . Archiepiscopo Nidrosiensi. Tua nobis fraternitas intimavit, quod, cum tibi collectio decime Terre Sancte in regno Norwagie per litteras apostolicas sit commissum et in litteris ipsis contineatur expresse, ut omnes partes eiusdem regni debeas propter hoc personaliter visitare, idque quodammodo impossibile videatur, cum Gardensis diocesis, que de tua provincia et regno existit eodem, a metropolitana ecclesia adeo sit remota, quod de ipsa ecclesia illuc propter maris impedimenta vix infra quinquennium ire quis valeat et redire ad ecclesiam supradictam, ac ideo dubites, quod adhuc infra temporis spatium ad solutionem ipsius decime constituti apostolicum sive tuum ad partes illas non valeat pervenire mandatum; postulasti super hoc per apostolice sedis providentiam remedium adhiberi. Cupientes igitur, ut collectioni eiusdem decime sollicitis studiis intendatur, volumus et fraternitati tue per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus, si premissa veritas comitetur, aliquas personas ydoneas et fideles, super quibus tuam intendimus conscientiam onerare, ad partes illas destinare procures, que ad executionem collectionis eiusdem diligenter invigilent et intendant aliasque super hoc providere studeas, prout utilitati eiusdem decime videris expedire; nichilominus ad collectionem huiusmodi per te ipsum operose sollicitudinis studium impensurus, ita quod proinde tibi a Domino premium compares et sedis apostolice gratiam uberius merearis. Dat. Viterbii 11 nonas decembris, anno primo.
3. Eidem. Tua nobis et c. usque in regno Norwagie sit commissa per sedis apostolice litteras speciales, et in eis contineatur expresse,

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English Translation of the Second Part of the Letter of Pope John XXI.

(JOHN XXI.)

(Dec. 4, 1276.)

2. TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF NIDROSL. Your Fraternity has informed Us that, whereas in the Kingdom of Norway, the collection of the tithe for the Holy Land has been entrusted to you by Apostolic Letters, in which it is expressly declared that you shall personally visit all parts of the Kingdom for that purpose, this seems in a measure impossible, since the diocese of Garda, subject to your province and said Kingdom, is so far distant from the metropolitan church that, because of the difficulties of navigation, one can scarcely make the voyage, thither and return, in less than five years; so that you doubt that the apostolic command, or your own, can reach those parts within the time appointed for the payment of the tithe; you have therefore besought the Apostolic See to provide some solution of the difficulty. Desiring, then, that the gathering of the tithe be carried on with earnest zeal, We order and command your Fraternity by Apostolic Letters, that if the foregoing conditions are true, that you procure for those regions suitable and faithful persons, in regard to whom We purpose to bind your conscience, and who are to watch over and attend carefully to the collection of the tithe, and that you endeavor furthermore to provide other persons, accordingly as you will find it expedient for the tithe; nevertheless you should also apply yourself with diligent solicitude to the latter, that you may thereby prepare for yourself a reward from God, and merit more plentifully the favor of the Apostolic See. Given at Viterbo, on the day before the Nonse of December, in the first year (of Our Pontificate).

Continuation of Manuscript Letter of Pope John XXI to the Archbishop of Nidros.

ut oēs eīdē Regno ptes decas ppter hoc psoālir uilitare ac ples dioc i Regno ipso tuas pui-
as affluere p manū spacia adeo sit dispse ac ita suos limites dilatare q fere ista sex-
nos et absq; grauissimo ēē tue dispēdio ptes oēs pōcay psoālir uilitare dioc difficile tibi
foret. cū nōnq; p dictas qnq; ac ples etiā te p talia loca pcedē opōtēt i qb; ob domoz de-
fectū tui defere rētona cogereis. cōcedi t ut p eistē dioc sup collectōe ipi decie cōsūmōs
tuos ydēos et dīctos mādato ap. dno nō obstāte deputare ualeas postulasti. Nos itaq; tua
et ēē tue dispēdia euitātes t ut si pmissis uenis exstētib; expedire uidens sup quo tuā itē
dīm cōsciētiā onerare nūtiōs hmoi p eistē dioc sup ipi decie collectōe deputare ualeas
tenore pte. dīx. pcedendū. uolētes nichō ut tu illas ex pōis dioc pū uisures quas absq; ma-
gno icomēdo potis uilitare. sollicitū studiū adhibēs ita collectōe; decie supēde. Ita q; exim-
pniū expectes a dno cū negotiū agit et fauorē ap. ubi mēans. Dāt ut s. Eadem.

Intimasti nob q cū ppter nimiam spatiū diffusioē: Regni Norðugie i quo ē p ap. lūtas collec-
tis decie tūc sic deputate subsidio ēmissa duo Collectores uir. pmissioē; ap. se i qbz dioc
ordinari nequaq; sufficiat ad ipam decimā colligendā n p illos posset comode colligi absq;
magno pfluio expēlay. tu cū solio et assētu suffraganeoz tuoz ipi Regni p hmoi utilitatē
negotij statuisti p tūm singlar dioc ples alios Collectores q suis laborib; et pēpēis pōicti
decimā colligit et collecta statutis tēpib; duob; collectorib; deferat q sūt i ciuitatib; depū.
vñ nob hūilr sup. ut eozde collector pularū labores et supius benigna meditatioē pen-
sātes aliqua illis indulgētiā cōcedē auerem. uolētes itaq; ut ydē Collectores rurales
fructū ex suis laborib; et supitib; psequēt eis illā indulgētiā imptrm que ad pmoctōē
negotij tūc sit opē et opeti exstētib; ē cōcessa. Dāt ut s. Eadem.

Intimasti nob q i Regno Norðugie i quo ē decie tūc sic collectio ēmissa usq; adeo
nihil ēē moneta dimoscit usualis q ex ipi Regni limites i pto nō hālet qm i qbz
pub; dī Regni monete usus aliq; nō existit n̄ crescit segetes nec frugū alia genā
poucit. s; lacticijs et piscib; fere dūtaxat uita mibi sustentat hūana. Qd significā
t a nob hūilr petuisti. qd de decia que de lacticijs et piscib; et moneta pōis colligit
decas ordinare. Nos igit ad ea q sūt utiliora negotio intēdentes expedire uidem ut
pmissis uenis pstētib; in Aurū ul Argentū put cōmodi si potit hmoi moneta et decia
cūtant. De monialib; aut et pōis alijs reglarib; dā Regni quoz puer et redor et
adeo sūt tenuēs et exiles q ex illis sustentari nō possūt s; p hāleda uite sue subste-
tatioē necē hācāt pū. medicare et belemosinas pē. seruare potis q in declamatioē
sup ipi decione edis plenū pūnet. Dāt ut s. Eadem.

ut omnes eiusdem regni partes debeas propter hoc personaliter visitare, ac plures dioceses in regno ipso tuaque provincia constitute per maris spatia adeo sint disperse ac intra suos limites dilatate, quod fere infra sex annos et absque gravissimo ecclesie tue dispendio partes omnes predictarum personaliter visitare diocesum difficile tibi foret, cum nonnunquam per dietas quinque ac plures etiam te per talia loca procedere oporteret, in quibus ob domorum defectum tecum deferre tentoria cogereris, concedi tibi, ut per easdem dioceses super collectione ipsius decime certos nuntios tuos ydoneos et discretos, mandato apostolico contrario non obstante, deputare valeas postulasti. Nos itaque tua et ecclesie tue dispendia evitantes, tibi, ut, si premissis veris existentibus expedire videris, super quo tuam intendimus conscientiam onerare, nuntios huiusmodi per easdem dioceses super ipsius decime collectione deputare valeas, tenore presentium duximus concedendum; volentes nichilominus, ut tu illas ex predictis diocesibus personaliter visites, quas absque magno incomodo poteris visitare, sollicitum studium adhibens circa collectionem decime supradicte, ita quod exinde premium expectes a Domino, cuius negotium agitur, et favorem apostolicum uberius merearis. Dat. ut supra.

4. Eidem. Intimasti nobis, quod, cum propter nimiam episcopatum diffusionem regni Norwagie, in quo tibi per apostolicas litteras collectio decime Terre Sancte deputate subsidio est commissa, duo collectores iuxta promissionem [*l. permissionem*] apostolice sedis in qualibet diocesi ordinati nequaquam sufficiant ad ipsam decimam colligendam, nec per illos posset commodè colligi absque magno profluvio expensarum, tu cum consilio et assensu suffraganeorum tuorum ipsius regni pro huiusmodi utilitate negotii statuisti per rura singularum diocesum plures alios collectores, qui suis laboribus et expensis predictam decimam colligant et collectam statutis temporibus duobus collectoribus deferant, qui sunt in civitatibus deputati, unde nobis humiliter supplicasti, ut eorundem collectorum rularium [*l. ruralium*] labores et sumptus benigna meditatione pensantes, aliquam illis indulgentiam, concedere curaremus. Volentes itaque, ut iidem collectores rurales fructum ex suis laboribus et sumptibus consequantur, eis illam indulgentiam impartimur, que ad promotionem negotii Terre Sancte opem et operam exhibentibus est concessa. Dat. ut supra.

5. Eidem. Intimasti nobis, quod in regno Norwagie, in quo tibi decime Terre Sancte collectio est commissa, usque adeo vilis esse moneta dinoscitur usualis, quod extra ipsius regni limites in pretio non habetur, quodque in quibusdam partibus dicti regni monete usus aliquis non existit nec crescunt segetes neque frugum alia genera producuntur, sed lacticiniis et piscibus fere dumtaxat vita inibi sustentatur humana. Quare significari tibi a nobis humiliter petivisti, quid de decima, que de lacticiniis et piscibus et moneta predictis colligitur, debeas ordinare. Nos igitur ad ea, que sunt utiliora negotio intendentes expedire videmus, ut, premissis veris existentibus, in aurum vel argentum, prout commodius fieri poterit, huiusmodi moneta et decima convertantur. De monialibus autem et personis aliis regularibus dicti regni, quorum proventus et redditus ecclesiastici adeo sunt tenues et exiles, quod ex illis sustentari non possunt, sed pro habenda vite sue sustentatione necesse habeant publice mendicare et helemosinas petere, servare poteris, quod in declarationibus super ipsius decime editis plenius continetur. Dat. ut supra.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope John XXI (continued).

3. TO THE SAME. Your Fraternity has informed Us that, whereas, in the Kingdom of Norway, the collection of the tithe for the Holy Land has been entrusted to you by special Letters of the Apostolic See, in which it is expressly declared that you should personally visit all parts of said Kingdom for that purpose, the majority of the dioceses of the Kingdom and of your province are so scattered through the expanse of the sea and so extended within their own limits that it would be difficult for you to visit all parts of the said dioceses even in six years and at very great expense to your church, since frequently, for five days at a time and more, you would have to travel through regions where, because of the want of houses, you would be forced to carry tents with you; wherefore you have asked permission to delegate certain prudent and able Nuncios of yours to gather the tithe in those dioceses, any Apostolic order to the contrary notwithstanding. We, therefore, wishing to diminish your expenses and those of your church, have decided to grant, by the tenor of the present document, that, if you will find it expedient under the above conditions, duly verified, in regard to which We intend to bind your conscience, you may delegate the said Nuncios to collect the tithe in said provinces; at the same time, however, We wish that you visit in person those of the said dioceses which you will be able to visit without great inconvenience, and display zealous solicitude in the collection of said tithe, that you may expect therefore a reward from the Lord, Whose interest it is, and merit also greater apostolic favor. Given as above.

4. TO THE SAME. You have informed Us that, because of the exceeding territorial extent of the bishoprics of the Kingdom of Norway, where the collection of the tithe intended for the help of the Holy Land has been assigned to you, two collectors, appointed in each diocese by permission of the Apostolic See, are by no means sufficient for gathering the tithe, nor able to do so conveniently and without greatly increased expenses; and therefore, you, with the advice and consent of your Suffragans of the same Kingdom, have appointed many other collectors in the rural districts of the various dioceses, who, at their own labor and expense, gather the said tithe and deliver it, on the days appointed, to two collectors delegated for the cities; wherefore you have humbly besought Us that, rewarding the toil and expenditure of those rural collectors with fatherly consideration, We grant them some indulgence. Wishing, therefore, that the same rural collectors receive some compensation for their toil and expenditures, We impart to them that indulgence which has been granted to those who bestow means and labor upon furthering the cause of the Holy Land. Given as above.

5. TO THE SAME. You have informed Us that in the Kingdom of Norway, in which the collection of the tithe for the Holy Land has been entrusted to you, ordinary money (coin) is held so cheap that outside the Kingdom it is not in demand; furthermore, that in certain parts of said Kingdom coined money is not in use, nor does corn grow, nor are other kinds of staple food produced, but human life is sustained almost entirely on milkfood and fish. For this reason you have humbly besought Us to declare what you should decree about the tithe gathered from said milkfood and fish and money. We, therefore, mindful of what is of greater utility for the undertaking, deem it well to propose that, if the above conditions are true, said money and tithe be converted into gold or silver, according to convenience. But with regard to the monks and other religious of said Kingdom, whose ecclesiastical income and returns are so small and insignificant that they cannot draw their support therefrom, but find it necessary for their sustenance to beg publicly and ask alms, you may observe the directions previously given in the instructions about the said tithe. Given as above.

*Manuscript Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros,
1279.*

Et transmissa nobis nup̄ tūp̄ collegim̄ serie litterarū qđ Insula in qua Civitas en-
den cōsistit p̄t malitiā omnis Oceani. ista quod ip̄a cōsistit inre nauigio usi
tūf. Vñ cū nup̄ qđā naute ad eīdē Insule uisitationē tenderēt uela in altum
tu h̄mōi op̄tunitate captata quēdā discreti viri colligēdi decimā cōmisso ē
officio cū dīs nautis ad Civitatē transmissi eandē 7 sub spē n̄re ratificatiōis
cōcessisti eīdē ut clicos ab excois s̄mā quā p̄ eo qđ h̄mōi decimā in statutis
sup̄ hoc t̄m̄is nō soluerūt m̄uerūt absolueret 7 cū eis disp̄saret sup̄ irre-
glantate siquā p̄nte fōsitan cōtraxerūt. Qr̄ a nobis hūiliter postulasti ut ratifi-
care b̄nigni dignarem̄. Cū utiq; h̄mōi postulatiōi ut pote q̄ratiōis unibz nō
iunat̄ acquēcē f̄uicrabli neqam̄ ac p̄ hoc cupiētes h̄mōi tuis desiderijs annu-
ere 7 aīp̄ piculis p̄ cōsequēs occurrē p̄uiciois remedio salutaris p̄sentū tibi
aūc̄ om̄ictim̄ ut absoluedi clicos tū in p̄dā quā alijs Insulis ap̄is eīdē p̄sti-
tutos a p̄dā s̄mā iuxta fōmā eā 7 disp̄sandi cū eis sup̄ irreglartate h̄mōi
lilere om̄ictē ualeās officū hys quos p̄t collectōis ministeriū ad p̄dēas
Insulas destinasti ul' fōsitan ip̄ostē destinabis. Dāt̄ Rōm̄ ap̄d sc̄m̄ petri
11 kl' february Anno Secundo. Eīdem: ~

[Nicolaus III.]

[31 Jan. 1279.]

6. Venerabili fratri .. archiepiscopo Nidrosiensi. Ex transmissa nobis nuper tuarum collegimus serie litterarum, quod insula, in qua civitas Cardensis consistit, propter malitiam maris Oceani, infra quod ipsa consistit, raro navigio visitantur; unde, cum nuper quidam naute ad eiusdem insule visitationem tenderent vela in altum, tu huiusmodi oportunitate captata quendam discretum virum, colligendi decimam commisso sibi officio, cum dictis nautis ad civitatem transmissisti eandem, et sub spe nostre ratificationis concessisti eidem, ut clericos ab excommunicationis sententia, quam pro eo quod huiusmodi decimam in statutis super hoc terminis non solverunt incurrerant, absolveret et cum eis dispensaret super irregularitate, si quam proinde forsitan contraxerunt. Quare a nobis humiliter postulasti, ut ratificare benignius dignaremur. Cum itaque huiusmodi postulationi, ut pote que rationis viribus non iuvatur, [*l. iuvatur, non*] acquiescere favorabiliter nequeamus, ac propter hoc cupientes huiusmodi tuis desideriis annuere et animarum periculis per consequens occurrere provisionis remedio salutaris, presentium tibi auctoritate commictimus, ut absolvendi clericos tam in predicta quam aliis insulis maris eiusdem constitutos a predicta sententia iuxta formam ecclesie et dispensandi cum eis super irregularitate huiusmodi libere commictere valeas officium hiis, quos propter collectionis ministerium ad predictas insulas destinasti vel forsitan imposterum destinabis. Dat. Rome apud Sanctum Petrum 11 kalendas februarii, anno secundo.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Nicolas III, January, 1279.

(NICOLAS III.)

(Jan. 31, 1279.)

6. TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER—ARCHBISHOP OF NIDROSI. From the series of your letters, lately transmitted to Us, we gather that the island, on which stands the City of Garda, is seldom visited by ships, because of the dangers of the Ocean surrounding it; wherefore, when of late certain seamen set sail for this same island, you, embracing the opportunity, sent a certain prudent man with them to the same city, having commissioned him to collect the tithe, and, in the hope of securing Our ratification, you have empowered him to absolve the clerics from the sentence of excommunication which they had incurred for not paying the tithe within the appointed time, and to dispense them from any irregularity which perchance they contracted therefrom. For this reason you have humbly besought Us to kindly ratify your action. Since, then We cannot but acquiesce favorably in this request, inasmuch as it is highly reasonable, and wishing therefore to approve of your desire and to avert in consequence the danger of souls by means of a salutary remedy, We invest you with authority to grant freely to those whom you have sent to said islands in the matter of the collection, or perhaps will send in the future, the function of absolving the clerics, as well in said island as in others of the same Ocean, from said sentence according to the ecclesiastical forms, and of dispensing them from the same irregularity. Given in Rome, at St. Peter's, on the day preceding the Calends of February, in the second year (of Our Pontificate).

*Manuscript Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros,
June, 1279.*

Tunc nup significare accepi qd i cathedralibz ecclesijs i Dacie 7 Buene Regnis constitutis nonnulli redditus et ratione fidelium deputati existit ex qbz p psona ad hoc spcialiter deputata clericis ecclesiarum istarum eadem Regna consistunt unum 7 ostie annis singulis remittunt. Quia vero an de huiusmodi redditibus exigi debeat decima consultatione a sede apostolica postulasti nos tua diligentia commendantes dist. p ap. f. m. qd si puerit ipi sit adeo magni q multitudine unius 7 ostie multum ex illis novis superce volum qd de illis huiusmodi decima pfoluat. Si non recipi vel parvi ex pdis redditibus superce nich pfoluat de ipis ppresentia diuini cultus 7 dñi sacramenti. Dat. urbs.

Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros.

[Nicolaus III.]

[9 Iun. 1279.]

7. Eidem [magistro Bertrando Amalrici]. Te nuper significantē accepimus, quod in cathedralibus ecclesiis in Datie et Suetie regnis constitutis nonnulli redditus devotione fidelium deputati existunt, ex quibus per personam ad hoc specialiter deputatam clericis ecclesiarum infra eadem regna consistentium vinum et ostie annis singulis ministrantur. Quia vero, an de huiusmodi redditibus exigi debeat decima, consultationem a sede apostolica postulasti, nos tuam diligentiam commendantes discretioni tue per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatinus, si proventus ipsi sint adeo magni, quod ministratis vino et ostiis multum ex illis noveris superesse, volumus, quod de illis huiusmodi decima persolvatur; si vero nihil vel parum ex predictis redditibus superesset, nichil persolvatur de ipsis propter reverentiam divini cultus et Domini sacramentum. Dat. ut supra. [Rome apud Sanctum Petrum v idus iunii, anno secundo].

FROM THE VATICAN LIBRARY.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Nicolas III to the Archbishop of Nidros.

(NICOLAS III.)

(June 9, 1279.)

7. TO THE SAME (MASTER BERTRAND OF AMALRICUS). We learn from your recent communication that, in the Cathedrals of the Kingdoms of Datia and Suetia, there exist certain endowments established by the devotion of the faithful, out of which, year after year, wine and hosts are provided for the priests of the churches in those Kingdoms by a person specially appointed for this office. Since, however, you have sought instructions from the Apostolic See as to whether or not the tithe should be taken from these endowments, We, commending your zeal, entrust to your discretion, by Apostolic Letters, that, if the income is so great that you know there will be much left over after the wine and hosts have been supplied, the tithe be taken from those revenues; but if little or nothing of the aforesaid income would remain, let nothing be paid therefrom, out of reverence for the divine worship and the Lord's Sacrament. Given as above. (In Rome, at St. Peter's, on the fifth day before the Ides of June, in the second year of Our Pontificate).

Manuscript Letter of Pope Martin IV to the Archbishop of Nidros,
1282.

Quia nobis fraternitas intimavit quod decima que in Islandie et ferorum Insulas in Regno Norwegie constituta in diversis rebus persolvitur que de facili permitti vel pecunialiter vendi non possunt propter quod decima eadem nequit ad terram sanctam vel ad sedem apostolicam commodum destinari. Subiunxeristi quod quod Islandie decima non recipitur nisi in bonis et focis corporis ac dentibus et fimbriis balenarum que sicut asseris iuxta ad competens pretium vendi possunt. Unde quod super premissis a te agendum existat petisti te per apostolicam sedem circuli evocari. Nos ita quod tue sollicitudinis studium commendantes consultam tue taliter respondemus quod tam Insularum quam Islandie decimas potius in argentum vel aurum per nos melius et utili si potius convertere studeas illud in hac alia decima in ipso Regno collecta pro ipsius terre subsidio ad apostolicam sedem quicquid potius transmissurus quid et quantum destinamus fideliter intimando. Ceterum Ca. i. et fil. n. Regi Norwegie Illustris nostris rogatorias litteras destinamus ut non impediat si impediri possit quia decima ipsa de Regno suo libere extrahatur in prede terre subsidium secundum apostolicam sedis arbitrium disponenda. Quod per prohibitionem contra omnes clericos Regni facti ne quivis lucrum ipsius Regni sterlingos vel argentum aliud vendere quoquoque presumat studeat difficultate summa qualiter renovare. Dat. apud Vrbem viterensem iij. Non. martij Anno primo.

[Martinus IV.]

[4 Mart. 1282.]

8. Venerabili fratri . . archiepiscopo Nidrosiensi. Tua nobis fraternitas intimavit, quod decima, que in Islandie et Feroyum insulis in regno Norwegie constitutis in diversis rebus persolvitur, que de facili permutari vel pecunialiter vendi non possunt, propter quod decima eadem nequit ad Terram Sanctam vel ad sedem apostolicam comode destinari. Subiuncxisti quoque, quod Gronlandie decima non percipitur nisi in bovinis et focarum coriis ac dentibus et funibus balenarum, que, sicut asseris, vix ad competens pretium vendi possunt. Unde, quid super premissis a te agendum existat, petiisti te per apostolice sedis oraculum edoceri. Nos itaque tue sollicitudinis studium commendantes, consultationi tue taliter respondemus, quod tam insularum quam Gronlandie decimas predictarum in argentum vel aurum, prout melius et utilius fieri poterit, convertere studeas, illud una cum [illa] alia decima in ipso regno collecta pro ipsius Terre subsidio ad apostolicam sedem, quamcito poteris, transmissurus, quid et quantum destinaveris fideliter intimando. Ceterum carissimo in Christo filio nostro . . regi Norwegie illustri nostras rogatorias litteras destinavimus, ut non impediat nec impediri permittat, quin decima ipsa de regno suo libere extrahatur in predictae Terre subsidium secundum apostolice sedis arbitrium disponenda, quodque prohibitionem contra eiusdem clericos regni factam, ne quis laicus ipsius regni sterlingos vel argentum aliud vendere quoquomodo presumat, studeat difficultate summotam qualibet revocare. Dat. apud Urbem veterem IIII nonas martii, anno primo.

English Translation of the Letter of Pope Martin IV.

(MARTIN IV.)

(March 4, 1282.)

8. TO OUR VENERABLE BROTHER—ARCHBISHOP OF NIDROSI. Your Fraternity has informed Us that, in the Island of Iceland and Feroyes of the Kingdom of Norway, the tithe is paid in various things which cannot easily be converted or sold for money; and for this reason the same cannot conveniently be shipped to the Holy Land or to the Apostolic See. You have added, moreover, that the tithe of Greenland is received entirely in cattle-skins, the skins and tusks of seals, and whale-bone (?), which you assert, can hardly be sold at a fair price. Wherefore you have asked to be instructed by the Apostolic See as to what you should do in the above matters. We, therefore, commending your zeal, reply to your inquiry that you endeavor to convert into silver or gold the tithes both of Greenland and of the said islands, in as far as it will be possible to do so successfully and with benefit, and that you send this, together with the rest of the tithe collected in that Kingdom for the good of the Holy Land, to the Apostolic See as quickly as possible, faithfully specifying what and how much is sent. For the rest, We have directed to Our very dear son in Christ * * * the illustrious King of Norway, letters requesting that he neither hinder, nor permit any one to hinder, the free gathering of the tithe in his Kingdom, to be disposed of for the benefit of the Holy Land according to the decision of the Apostolic See, and that, having removed every difficulty, he revoke the prohibition enacted against the clerics of his Kingdom, that no layman of that Kingdom presume in any way to sell sterling or other silver. Given in the City of Rome, on the fourth day before the Nones of March, in the first year (of Our Pontificate).

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priores et ceteris. Reseruat. gubernat. sacramenta mun-
 strant et si verba sunt alia. Vm. datus. appropinquat. iudicium. et
 opportuno. requisito. ad hoc. athenopolitani. consilio. si loci
 dignitas. pariter. personam. videri. et admodum. manu. et
 sedes. apte. communione. quoniam. et in Episcopum. ordinari. et
 iustitiam. ac sibi. minus. consecrationis. in forma. ecclesie. constituta.
 nomine. meo. impandi. et adiuvandi. spiritualium. et temporalium.
 ratione. scripto. ab eadem. prout. fuerit. nobis. et Romanis.
 ratio. dicto. et consue. valentis. vel alii. vni. vultus. sup.
 quibus. omnes. usam. consuetudinem. omnem. plenam. et liberam.
 iudici. vel alii. vni. aut. apte. ratione. et tenor. fuerit.
 facultatem. futuram. et consue. apte. et generalium. Conciliorum.
 et alii. merita. idem. non. obstat. quibuscumque. dato. Romae.
 apud. Sanctam. petram. Anno. m. cccc. lxxviii.
 quadragesimo. octavo. ducento. et octavo. prout. fuerit.
 In. Anno. Secundo. grat. domini. J. n. p. p.

[Nicolaus V.]

[20 Sept. 1448.]

9.
Poggius.

Nicolaus etc. venerabilibus fratribus Schaoltensi et Olensi episcopis salutem etc. Ex iniuncto nobis desuper apostolice servitutis officio universarum ecclesiarum regimini presidentes; sic auctore domino pro animarum salute precioso Salvatoris redemptas comertio nostre solitudinis curam impendimus, ut illam non solum impietatis et errorum procellis sepius fluctuantes, sed et erumnis et persecutionum turbinibus involutas ad statum optime tranquillitatis reducere studeamus. Sane pro parte dilectorum filiorum indigenarum et universitatis habitatorum insule Grenolandie, que in ultimis finibus Oceani ad septentrionalem plagam regni Norwegie in provincia Nidrosiensi dicitur situata, lacrimabilis querela nostrum turbavit auditum, amaricavit et mentem, quod in ipsam insulam, cuius habitatores et incole ab annis fere sexcentis Christi fidem gloriosi sui preconis beati Olavi regis predicatione susceptam, firmam et intemeratam sub sancte Romane ecclesie et sedis apostolice institutis servarunt, ac quod tempore succedente in dicta insula populis assidua devotione flagrantibus, sanctorum edes quamplurime et insignis ecclesia cathedralis erecte fuerint, in quibus divinus cultus sedulo agebatur, donec, illo permittente, qui imperscrutabili sapientie et scientie sue scrutinio persepe, quos diligit, temporaliter corrigit et ad meliorem emendam castigat, ex finitimis lictoribus paganorum ante annos triginta classe navali barbari insurgentes, cunctum habitatorum ibidem populum crudeli invasione aggressi et ipsam patriam edesque sacras igne et gladio devastantes solis *[in]* insula novem relictis ecclesiis parrochialibus, que latissimis dicitur extendi terminis, quas propter crepidines montium commode adire non poterant, miserandos utriusque sexus indigenas, illos precipue quos ad subeundum perpetue onera servitutis aptos videbant et fortes, tanquam ipsorum tyrannidi accommodatos, ad propria vexerunt captivos. Verum quia, sicut eadem querela subiungebat, post temporis successum quamplurimi ex captivitate predicta redeuntes ad propria et reffectis hinc inde locorum ruinis, divinum cultum possetenus ad instar dispositionis pristine ampliare et instaurare desiderent, et quia propter preteritarum calamitatum pressuras fame et inedia laborantibus non suppetebat hucusque facultas presbiteros nutriendi et presulem, toto illo triginta annorum tempore episcopi solatio et sacerdotum ministerio caruerunt, nisi quis per longissimam dierum et locorum distanciam divinorum desiderio officiorum ad illas se conferre valuisset ecclesias, quas manus barbarica illesas pretermisit, nobis humiliter supplicari fecerunt, quatinus eorum pio et salutari proposito paterna miseratione cucurrere *[l. succurrere]* et ipsorum in spiritualibus supplere defectus nostrumque et apostolice sedis in premissis favorem impartiri benivolum dignaremur. Nos igitur dictorum indigenarum et universitatis habitatorum prefate insule Grenolandie iustis et honestis precibus et desideriis inclinati, de premissis et eorum circumstantiis certam noticiam non habentes, fraternitati vestre, quos ex vicinioribus episcopis insule prefate esse intelleximus, per apostolica scripta committimus et mandamus, quatinus vos vel alter vestrum diligenti examine auditis et intellectis premissis, si ea veritate fulciri compèreritis ipsumque populum et indigenas numero et facultatibus adeo sufficienter esse resumptos, quod id pro nunc expedire videbitis, quod ipsi affectare videntur, de sacerdotibus ydoneis et exemplari vita peditis ordinandi et providendi plebanos et rectores instituendi, qui

parrocchias et ecclesias resarcitas gubernent, sacramenta ministrent et, si vobis sive alteri vestrum demum expedire videbitur et opportunum, requisito ad hoc metropolitani consilio, si loci distancia patietur, personam utilem et ydoneam, nostram et sedis apostolice communionem habentem, eis in episcopum ordinare et instituere ac sibi munus consecrationis in forma ecclesie consueta, nomine nostro impendere et administracionem spiritualium et temporalium concedere, recepto ab eodem prius iuramento nobis et Romane ecclesie debito et consueto, valeatis vel alter vestrum valeat; super quibus omnibus vestram conscienciam oneramus, plenam et liberam vobis vel alteri vestrum auctoritate apostolica concedimus tenore presencium facultatem, statutis et constitutionibus apostolicis et generalium conciliorum ac aliis in contrarium editis non obstantibus quibuscunque. Dat. Rome apud Sanctam Potencianam, anno etc. millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo octavo, duodecimo kalendas octobris, pontificatus nostri anno secundo.

Gratis de mandato domini nostri pape.

(NICOLAS V.)

(Sept. 20, 1448.)

9. Nicolas etc., to Our venerable brothers, the Bishops of Shaoltensus and Olensus, greeting, etc. Presiding over the government of the universal Church in virtue of the duty of Apostolic service enjoined on Us from heaven with the help of the Lord We so apply Our solicitous care for the salvation of souls redeemed by the precious labors of the Redeemer, that We endeavor to bring back to a state of the highest tranquility not only the souls now wavering in the storms of impiety and error, but also such as are overwhelmed by the calamities and whirlwinds of persecution. Indeed, as regards Our beloved sons, the natives and all the inhabitants of the Island of Greenland, which is said to lie in the province of Nidrosi, in the extremity of the Ocean, in the northern region of the Kingdom of Norway, We have heard with sad and anxious heart the doleful story of that same island, whose inhabitants and natives, for almost six hundred years, have kept the Faith of Christ, received under the preaching of their glorious evangelist, the blessed King Olaf, firm and unspotted under the guidance of the Holy Roman Church and the Apostolic See, and where for all succeeding time the people, inflamed with eager devotion, erected many temples of the Saints and a famous Cathedral, in which divine worship was sedulously carried on; but at length, thirty years ago, with the permission of Him Who, in the disposition of His inscrutable wisdom, afflicts for a time and chastises for their great good those whom He loves, the barbarians, gathering together in a fleet on the neighboring shores of the Pagans, attacked this entire people in a cruel invasion, devastating their fatherland and sacred temples by fire and sword, leaving in the island only nine parochial churches, these, it is said, extend into the farthest districts, which they could not approach conveniently because of the defiles of the mountains, and carrying away captive to their possessions the natives of both sexes, especially such as they deemed brave and fit to undergo the burden of perpetual slavery, just as if adjusted to their tyranny. As the same report subjoins, however, very many, after a time, returned to their own from said captivity, and, having thenceforth repaired the ruins of those places, desired to renew and extend the divine worship as much as possible after the pristine fashion but because, overwhelmed by the past calamities, and laboring under famine and want, they were unable to support priests and a bishop, they were deprived, for that entire period of thirty years, of the consolation of a bishop and the ministry of priests, except when anyone, in the desire of serving God, after travelling far and long, had succeeded in reaching those churches which the barbarian hand had passed unhurt; wherefore they have humbly petitioned Us to deign to meet their pious and salutary design with fatherly commiseration, and to supply their spiritual wants and impart Our benevolent approbation and that of the Apostolic See to the foregoing. We, therefore, favorably disposed towards the just and worthy prayers and desires of said natives and inhabitants of the aforesaid island of Greenland, but having no certain knowledge of the foregoing events and their circumstances, commit to and command your Fraternity, whom We understand to be one of the nearer bishops of the aforesaid island, that you, or one of you (nearer bishops), ordain fit and exemplary priests, provide parishes, and establish rectors, who will govern the restored parishes and churches, and administer the Sacraments; and, furthermore, that, if it will finally appear to you or one of you as opportune and expedient, you will, with the advice of the metropolitan, provide the distance of the place permit, ordain and establish as their bishop some practical and able person, in communion with Us and the Apostolic See, and impart to him the grace of consecration in Our name, according to the usual ecclesiastical forms, and deliver to him the conduct both of spiritual and temporal matters, having previously administered to him the proper and usual oath of allegiance to Us and the Roman Church; in regard to all of which We bind your conscience, and grant you or any one of you, by Apostolic authority, by the tenor of the present document, free and complete power, any apostolic regulations and constitutions, and those of the General Councils, and any others, to the contrary notwithstanding. Given in Rome, at the Church of St. Pontenciana in the year etc., one thousand four hundred and forty-eight, the twelfth day before the Calends of October, in the second year (of Our Pontificate).

GRATIS BY COMMAND OF OUR MASTER THE POPE.

Manuscript Letter of Pope Alexander VI to the Church of Garda,
Greenland.*

Manuscript of the
Church of Garda
et q ad unum de

omni ut accepimus ecclesia Gardensis in flumine sita in terra
Groenlandia in qua hunc edificavit ob hunc parum magis
et sic per hunc locum usque consecrata et ob id ac propter eas
sanctas navigationes ad domum terram constantem intercessimus
aquas congelationibus fieri plenas nam aliquas ab octuaginta
annis non cecidit applicuisse et si navigationes huius fieri con-
tingit profecto hoc non nisi de mensis augusti congelationibus
per resister fieri possit non existimamus et propter eas ecclesias
similiter ab octuaginta annis ut creta nullus parum quod
ut pater apud illam personaliter residendo presens fuisse de
inde ac propter pater catholicorum absentia invenit quod
plures discipulos illius catholicos faceret per eos baptismum
susceptum presbiteros elegerat et quod funder omnes terre
in memoriam christi religionis non hinc nisi quoddam
corpus quod semel in anno prout fuit quo ante centum
annos ab ultio sacerdote tunc ibidem prout corpus christi fuit
consecratum hinc igitur et alijs considerat considerandis
fieri. Innocentius papa noster predecessor noster videlicet de ecclesia
tunc pastorem solatio destituta de doli de ydoneo pastore prout
de fuit suorum consilio de quo prout tunc eximio de doli prout

*Pope Alexander VI was born in 1431, and crowned Pope August 11, 1492.

*Latin Type Text of Letter of Pope Alexander VI to the Church of
Garda, Greenland.*

[Alexander VI.]

[Prioribus pontificatus annis.]

10.

Mandatum de
expediendo gra-
tis ecclesiam Ga-
densem, etiam
quoad minuta
servitia.

Cum, ut accepimus, ecclesia Gadensis in fine mundi sita in terra Gronlandie, in qua homines commorantes ob defectum panis, vini et olei siccis piscibus et lacte uti consueverunt, et ob id ac propter rarissimas navigationes ad dictam terram causantibus intentissimis aquarum congelationibus fieri solitas navis aliqua ab ottuaginta annis non creditur applicuisse, et, si navigationes huiusmodi fieri contingeret, profecto has non nisi mense augusti congelationibus ipsis resolutis fieri posse non existimentur; et propterea eidem ecclesie similiter ab ottuaginta annis vel circa nullus penitus episcoporum vel presbyterorum apud illam personaliter residendo prefuisse dicitur; unde ac propter presbyterorum catholicorum absentiam evenit, quam plures diocesanos olim catholicos sacrum per eos baptismum susceptum pro dolor regnasse [*l. renegasse*]; et quod incole eiusdem terre in memoriam christiane religionis non habent nisi quoddam corporale, quod semel in anno presentetur, super quo ante centum annos ab ultimo sacerdote tunc ibidem existente corpus Christi fuit consecratum; hiis igitur et aliis consideratis considerandis, felicitis recordationis Innocentius papa VIII, predecessor noster, volens dicte ecclesie tunc pastoris solatio destitute de utili, de ydoneo pastore providere, de fratrum suorum consilio, de quorum numero tunc eramus, venerabilem fratrem

nostrum Mathiam, electum Gadensem, ordinis sancti Benedicti de observantia professum, ad nostram instantiam, dum adhuc in minoribus constituti eramus, proclamatum ad dictam ecclesiam summopere ac magno devotionis fervore accensum pro deviatorum et renegatorum mentibus ad viam salutis eterne reducendis et erroribus huiusmodi eradicandis vitam suam periculo permaximo sponte et libere submittendo navigio etiam personaliter proficisci intendentem, eidem episcopum prefecit et pastorem. Nos igitur eiusdem electi pium et laudabile propositum in Domino quam plurimum commendantes sibi in premissis aliquo subventionis auxilio propter eius paupertatem, qua, ut similiter accepimus, gravatus existit, succurrere cupientes, motu proprio et etiam ex certa nostra scientia de fratrum nostrorum consilio et assensu, dilectis filiis rescribendario, abbreviatoribus necnon sollicitatoribus ac plumbatoribus illarumque registratoribus ceterisque tam cancellarie quam camere nostre apostolice officialibus quibuscumque sub excommunicationis late sententie pena ipso facto incurrenda committimus et mandamus, ut omnes et singulas litteras apostolicas de et super promotione dicte ecclesie Gadensis pro dicto electo expediendas in omnibus et singulis eorum officiis gratis ubique pro Deo absque cuiuscumque taxe solutione seu exactione expediant et expediri faciant omni contradictione cessante; necnon camere apostolice clericis et notariis, ut litteras seu bullas huiusmodi dicto electo absque solutione seu exactione alicuius annate seu minorum servitiorum et aliorum iurium quorumcumque in similibus solvi solutorum [*l. solitorum*] libere tradant et consignent, motu et scientia similibus ac sub penis predictis committimus et mandamus, in contrarium facientes non obstantibus quibuscumque. Fiat gratis ubique quia pauperrimus. R.

As. Ma. Vicecancellarius.

Io. Datarius.

(ALEXANDER VI.)

(IN THE EARLY YEARS OF HIS PONTIFICATE.)

10. Since, as We have heard, the Church of Garda is situated at the extremity of the earth in the country of Greenland, whose inhabitants are accustomed to use dried fish and milk because of the want of bread, wine and oil, wherefore and also on account of the rare shipping to said country due to the intense freezing of the sea no vessel is believed to have put to land there for eighty years back, or if it happened that such voyages were made, surely, it is thought, they could not have been accomplished save in the month of August, when the ice was dissolved; and since it is likewise said that for eighty years, or thereabouts, absolutely no bishop or priest governed that Church in personal residence, which fact, together with the absence of Catholic priests, brought it to pass that very many of the diocese unhappily repudiated their sacred baptismal vows; and since the inhabitants of that land have no relic of the Christian religion save a certain Corporale, annually set forth, upon which, a hundred years ago, the Body of Christ was consecrated by the last priest then living there;—for these, then, and for other considerations, Pope Innocent VIII, of blessed memory, Our predecessor wishing to provide a suitable pastor for that Church, at the time deprived of the useful solace of the same, at the advice of his brethren, of whom We were then one, appointed bishop and pastor to that place Our venerable brother Matthias; the latter was Bishop-elect of Garda, a professed member of the Order of St. Benedict, and had been announced, at Our urging, while We were still in Minor Orders, as intending to sail personally for said Church, inspired with great fervor of devotion to lead back the souls of the strayed and apostate to the way of eternal salvation, and to expose his life to the greatest danger, freely and spontaneously, to obliterate such errors. We, therefore, highly commending the pious and praiseworthy undertaking in the Lord of said Bishop-elect, and wishing to succour him in the above circumstances, because, as We have likewise heard, he is sorely pressed by poverty, at Our own instance and with the certain knowledge of the advice and approval of Our brethren, commit to and order, in a circular letter to Our esteemed sons, the scribes, solicitors, those who have charge of the seals, the registrars, and all the other officials both of Our Apostolic chancery and treasury, that, under pain of excommunication, “*lata sententia*,” ipso facto incurred, all and each of the Apostolic Letters, about and concerning the promotion of said Church of Garda, to be forwarded for said Bishop-elect, be forwarded by them and caused to be forwarded in all and each of their offices, everywhere gratis, for God, and without payment or exaction of any tax, all contradiction ceasing; and to the clerics and notaries of the Apostolic treasury We commit and command, at like instance and knowledge and under said pain of excommunication, that they freely hand over and consign these Letters or Bulls to said Bishop-elect, without payment or exaction of any revenues, or even of small fees, or of the other claims usually paid in similar cases, anything enacted to the contrary notwithstanding. Let it be done everywhere gratis because he is extremely poor. R

AS. MA. VICE CHANCELLOR.

JNO. DATRARIUS (Secretary).

